

Law Enforcement News

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Fed agents growing fed up over pay scales NYSP set for brighter future

Federal law enforcement personnel, distressed over low salaries, unfair overtime policies and the failure of the Government to recognize regional cost-of-living differences, have pinned their hopes for relief on a provision of a Senate bill that calls for the establishment of a national advisory commission on law enforcement to study such problems and propose legislative and administrative remedies.

One of the biggest problems cited these days by Federal lawmen is the lack of salary adjustments for those who are transferred from cities where the cost of living is more moderate than it is in a city such as New York. According to Robert Creighton, special agent in charge of the New York field office of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the agency faces a dwindling supply of experienced law enforcement officers who transfer from state and local police departments to the Federal agency.

"It appears that all of the Federal agents here are the lowest paid in the law enforcement community," he told Law Enforcement News. "The salaries of state and local law enforcement in the metropolitan area are higher now than ours. It certainly is not fair."

Creighton said ATF still has a

large number of people with no experience, many coming directly out of college, applying for jobs. Skilled people, however, have become rarer, and Creighton noted, "It only seems to be getting worse."

Public Loss, Private Gain

The shortage of experienced personnel at the entry level is apparently compounded by the rate at which Federal agencies are losing veteran law enforcers, most notably to the private sector. James Fox, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's New York field office, said that over the last few years the resignation rate for agents posted in the city has risen dramatically.

"Where we used to lose five or six people a year, Federal salaries have so eroded that last year we lost 47 people," he told LEN. "Every time we lose someone, the cost to the taxpayer is about \$120,000 to replace them. It's not very cost effective to let these people keep resigning."

Fox dismissed the idea, suggested in some quarters, that underpaid FBI agents might try to supplement their incomes by selling secrets to foreign powers. He insisted, however, that in order to maintain the integrity of an agency a reasonable wage

Continued on Page 13

Within the next two years, the New York State Police plans to implement a series of sweeping changes in its policies and practices regarding the educational level of officers, recruitment, promotional systems and deployment of personnel, including a plan to require a minimum of 30 college credits of all recruits.

The sweeping changes, part of a departmental self-examination known as the Rensselaerville Project, are designed to carry the agency into the 1990's and beyond. The plan represents one of the first major projects undertaken by State Police Superintendent Thomas A. Constantine since he was appointed by Gov. Mario M. Cuomo in January 1987. Constantine is the first superintendent in 30 years to have come up through the ranks of the State Police.

"I made a commitment to myself when I took this position," Constantine told LEN, "that all the things that people had talked about as problems in the State Police, if they could be solved, then it would seem to me that we should make every effort to solve them."

Input From Below

Instead of using a unilateral approach to make decisions, however, Constantine let his execu-

tive staff, staff inspectors and commanders identify the areas they felt were most in need of improvement. The personnel chosen for this assignment, 34 in all, had come up through the ranks and had served in nearly every State Police location in the state.

"Instead of imposing decisions on people below me," said Constantine, "I let people below me tell me what changes they thought should be made. I gave them the responsibility for being with me in the decision-making and the implementation. It worked out very well."

Stage two of the project had these individuals divide up into teams, with one senior executive assigned to each of the four problem areas identified by the group: entrance criteria and programs; quality of service and discipline;

career development and promotional systems, and deployment of personnel.

Using the agency's police planning and research section as a central support staff, the teams researched how present policy had evolved over time. Major law enforcement agencies throughout the country were contacted to find out how they had dealt with similar problems.

Last May, the police executives and commanders involved in the project withdrew to the Rensselaerville Institute for a weekend brainstorming session. Their only contact with the outside world was an elaborate emergency communications system set up in case of a serious problem somewhere in the state, thus giving the police officials a sense of isolation that allowed

Continued on Page 7

Target: thousands of drug-gang members:

RICO seen as LA anti-gang tool

The sale of drugs may be the way that many violent youth gangs in the Los Angeles area finance their criminal organizations, but police say it is also the gangs' Achilles heel.

Over the past few months, as the Los Angeles Police Department and other agencies have moved against the city's explosive problem with gangs, more than 400 gang members turned drug dealers have been arrested on narcotics charges to keep them off the streets.

An estimated 10,000 gang members in Los Angeles are actively involved in the drug trade, according to Deputy Chief Glenn Levant, head of the LAPD's special investigations unit. "It is the demand for drugs that has resulted in the danger to communities," he told Law Enforcement News, "because the street thugs are making this transition into narcotics dealers. The profits they are making they are putting back into buying sophisticated

weapons and other types of things that make them much more dangerous than they were."

Outgunning the Police

Gang members involved in narcotics will use any sort of weapon they can get their hands on, Levant said, including AK-47's, Browning high-powered pistols, and other fully automatic and semi-automatic weapons. "They have better weapons than police usually carry."

To compensate in the campaign against heavily armed gangs, Levant said investigators make good use of the department's well equipped SWAT team to execute search warrants. "The uniformed police officer in Los Angeles has a choice of carrying a .38 revolver or a 9-mm. semi-automatic," said Levant. "Most of the officers carry a 9-millimeter. They feel, and rightly so, that it's a better weapon to have on the street right now."

Authorities say there were

more than 300 gang-related murders in Los Angeles County in 1987, and 50 so far this year. Several of the shootings took the lives of innocent bystanders, such as the 27-year-old woman who was killed by gang crossfire this past January in the upscale neighborhood of Westwood Village.

Five people were killed and five others injured in February in gang shootouts even as police began staging a crackdown. Victims of gang warfare have included children playing in parks and a wheelchair-bound 67-year-old woman, who were hit when gang assassins missed their intended targets.

Turf Battles and Drugs

According to Levant, who heads up a program called GRATS (Gang-Related Active Trafficking Suppression), there are two kinds of gang activity —

Continued on Page 6

NYPD college plan runs into union objections

Within days after the New York State Police announced new college requirements for troopers, New York City Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward said that officers seeking promotion in his department would be required to have two to four years of college.

Ward's plan, which would have affected some 18,462 officers and detectives planning to take a sergeants' exam on June 25, as well as the sergeants who have applied to take a lieutenants' test that same month, was promptly put on hold by the city's Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which obtained a court order directing the city to show cause why the new policy should not be struck down.

The union had argued that the college requirement was improper and should have been negotiated with the union as part of the terms and conditions of police employment.

In papers filed with the court, and reported in The New York Times, the union asserted that under the new policy, officers who "have not attended college will be doomed to remain as police officers without any possibility of promotion within the span of their careers."

The union also argued for annulment of the policy because there is "no rational relationship between a college education and the ability to be an effective sergeant in the New York City Police Department."

Commissioner Ward, an ardent supporter of college for police officers, unveiled his higher education plan in a speech before officials from the city's private colleges. Under the new guidelines, officers who have passed the sergeants' exam will be put on an 18-month probation following their appointment until they complete either two years or 64 credits of college study. The five-month training course at the Police Academy, said Ward, carries 25 to 30 college credits and can be applied to the new requirements.

Those who pass the lieutenants' exam will have to complete three years of college before ending their probation. Appointees to captain will be required to have four years of college under their belts.

Because of the nearness of the lieutenants' exam date, those who pass the next test will only be required to complete 64 credits. By the next lieutenants' test, a spokesman

Continued on Page 13

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — The state may soon provide 23 police departments with a variety of non-lethal weapons and devices to use when dealing with violent suspects. Among the alternatives are bean-bag guns that fire expanding, shot-filled bags, and projectile nets.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Councilman John Ray has proposed an anti-drug plan that would require police to notify social service agencies of children living in drug-oriented environments. The plan would also make community service mandatory for first-time drug offenders.

MARYLAND — Former drug addicts have hit the streets of Baltimore, armed with vials of bleach and informational pamphlets to help protect drug users from AIDS. As part of a three-year program, four workers, all former addicts, will pass out 200 vials of bleach a day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Grafton Police Chief William Hewitt plans to use part of his new \$12,200 budget to buy the two-man department's first gun. The chief reportedly raised a few eyebrows at a recent town meeting when he said that he had to borrow a gun for a police marksmanship course.

NEW YORK — The State Police plans to equip 800 patrol cars with respirator masks to ease troopers' fears of contracting AIDS while giving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

RHODE ISLAND — Police and civil liberties groups have come out in opposition to a bill, now under consideration by the state House, that would give homeowners expanded rights to use deadly force against intruders.

VERMONT — Chief Richard Jewett of the Richford Police Department has been honored by the U.S. Department of Justice for exemplary service. Jewett, 38, was recognized for his apprehension last October of three Lebanese-born Canadians as they attempted to smuggle a bomb in the United States by way of Richford, which is near the U.S.-Canada border.

plied for permits to carry concealed weapons have been rejected because of previous crimes, according to state records. As of Feb. 25, the Associated Press reported, 20,393 Floridians were issued the permits. Said Marilyn Thompson, head of the Bureau of Concealed Weapons, "I can only deny a permit under the law if they have been formally convicted of a felony by a judge."

LOUISIANA — The Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office, in an effort to get the drop on devil-worshipping drug users, has ordered a local library to turn over a list of people who have checked out books on the occult during the past year. Chief Deputy Tommy Hollingsworth told the Associated Press that his office is "aimply trying to get some intelligence" on devotees of satanic beliefs because "a lot of times it is connected with narcotics."

NORTH CAROLINA — The City of Winston-Salem will pay for the broken mirror on Susan Stevens' car, which was the first casualty of the city's new three-member mounted patrol. Officer Jill Shelton said her saddlebag hit Stevens' car mirror when the horse she was riding was forced off the road by another car.

A four-month probe of drug trafficking in Johnston County has led to the arrest of 70 suspected drug dealers. The investigation also resulted in the seizure of \$850,000 worth of drugs, a county record.

TENNESSEE — Brownsville Police Chief Jerry Wyatt, 47, resigned March 8 after eight years as head of the town's 16-member police force. Capt. Dan Singleton of the Brownsville department will be the acting police chief until a permanent replacement is chosen.

The House Education Committee has approved a bill authorizing school principals to order drug tests for students. A coalition of legislators were successful in amending the bill to require principals to have probable cause to suspect a suspect of using drugs, to require school board to develop policies for a principal to order the tests, and to require that parents be contacted. The amended bill would also require that a witness be present during the test and that records of the test be expunged if the student is shown to be drug-free.

Midwest

INDIANA — Increased media attention has been credited with a 20-percent rise in the number of child abuse cases reported so far this year in Marion County. Says Sheriff Mark Gullion, "It's kind of becoming the crime of the time."

KENTUCKY — The House Criminal Justice Committee has approved the first changes in the state's two-year-old juvenile code, including the authority to house juveniles in county jails. The other major change in the law would ease guidelines under which juveniles could be tried in circuit courts for serious offenses.

The House Appropriations and Revenue Committee has rejected proposals to change a state program that pays police for taking annual training courses. The state currently pays \$2,500 a year to police who take part in a state-operated training program. The program is funded by a 1.5-percent tax on casualty insurance premiums.

MICHIGAN — The State Senate has approved a bill to protect children from pornography. Under the legislation, movie ratings must be posted on the outside of videocassette containers, and the visible display of sexually explicit materials is forbidden.

The Detroit Police Department has scaled down a massive drug-raid program that began earlier this year and has resulted in thousands of arrests. The department cited officer burnout, jail overcrowding and excessive overtime as reasons for curbing the program.

WISCONSIN — Green Bay police were planning to honor former Deputy Police Chief Cyril Jacobo at a retirement dinner on April 4. Instead, the local police community wound up eulogizing him. Jacobo, 56, died in early March when his car crashed through a guard rail and plunged into a river.



Plains States

MINNESOTA — A study of criminal justice in Minnesota has concluded that there is no evidence to prove that imprisonment deters offenders from pursuing a criminal career after their return to society. The report, released March 7 by the State Planning Agency, suggests that the most cost-effective way to keep first-time offenders from becoming career criminals is to prosecute them as quickly as possible. The study said the best predictor of whether a first-time offender will become a repeat criminal is the age at the time of first offense. The younger the offender, the study said, the likelier he or she will continue in crime.

Former Minneapolis police community service officer George B. Workcuff, 48, has been sentenced to 90 days in jail after pleading guilty to selling drugs from a squad car. Workcuff was one of four people indicted last

November on charges of narcotics peddling in connection with an internal Minneapolis police investigation of drug trafficking. The probe began in 1986 after small amounts of marijuana, LSD and cocaine were found hidden behind the steering wheel hubs of two patrol cars.

NEBRASKA — LaVista Police Chief John Packett has been chosen to head a new drug enforcement team of officers from several departments in eastern Nebraska and western Iowa.

WYOMING — The House has approved a bill to raise the legal drinking age from 19 to 21. An amendment that would have required the measure to be put to a voter referendum was turned down.



Southwest

ARIZONA — The Navajo Indian Nation plans to help its police and other emergency service personnel by using a \$1.3-million Federal grant to issue addresses to 24,000 homes over the next two years. The 25,000-square-mile Navajo reservation is the nation's largest rural area with no address system.

COLORADO — FBI and Colorado Springs police arrested four people and seized more than 2,300 pounds of marijuana in the largest drug seizure in the city's history. A tip from the Philadelphia FBI office reportedly led to the arrests.

NEW MEXICO — Gov. Garrey Carruthers has signed a bill requiring the impoundment or immobilization of vehicles owned by people convicted two or more times of drunken driving. The law, which takes effect on July 1, requires courts to sentence four-time offenders to a six-month jail term.

OKLAHOMA — The 911 emergency phone system planned for Oklahoma City by 1990 will cost \$5.9 million, not the \$3.9 million approved by voters in a 1986 bond referendum, according to City Manager Terry Childers. The extra funds will be drawn from other city programs, Childers said.

TEXAS — The state's highway death toll reached its lowest point in 11 years in 1987, according to the Department of Public Safety. Increased drunken-driving enforcement, and the adoption of safety belt and speed laws were credited with bringing the traffic death toll down to 3,261 last year.

Reacting to the second shooting death in six weeks of a Dallas police officer working an

off-duty job, Police Chief Billy Prince has said he will seek higher police pay and more stringent review of officers' outside employment to help reduce the dangers. "There'll always be some part-time jobs," Prince said, adding that raising police salaries would reduce the number of moonlighting officers.

The level of reported major crimes in the state rose by 4.9 percent in 1987, according to the Department of Public Safety. Murders decreased by 13.1 percent, to 1,960, and rapes dropped by 6.3 percent, to 8,086.



Far West

CALIFORNIA — The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has banned the sale of realistic toy guns following the fatal shooting of a retarded boy who drew a toy pistol on police officers. The district attorney's office cleared the officers of any wrongdoing in the death of the 13-year-old boy, saying the police had a "well-founded fear for their lives."

Gov. George Deukmejian, saying he wants his state "to be on the front line of the war on drugs," has called for laws to toughen penalties and allow police to eavesdrop electronically on suspected drug dealers. Deukmejian said he will increase funding for anti-drug programs and explore other measures to revoke the drivers' licenses of convicted drug dealers and expand drug testing for parolees.

HAWAII — Marijuana has become the biggest cash crop in the state, according to police. Last year, 1.25 million plants, with an estimated street value of \$1.2 billion, were seized and destroyed by police.

NEVADA — The Reno City Council has set May 17 as the date for a \$3.4-million tax override referendum, which is intended to raise money to hire more officers for the Reno Police Department. Two other fund-generating measures have been defeated in the past two years.

WASHINGTON — Acting on an anonymous tip, FBI agents quietly captured one of the Bureau's 10 most wanted fugitives in Seattle on March 20. The fugitive, Danny Michael Weeks, 34, is a convicted killer who was sought in connection with three kidnappings since his escape from a Louisiana prison 19 months ago. Weeks and a companion were reportedly passing through town when the FBI received a tip from someone who had recognized Weeks from a wanted poster.

Southeast

FLORIDA — Since the state's gun laws were relaxed on Oct. 1, only three people who have ap-

DoJ budget proposal says 'so long' to OJJDP, RISS

A number of Justice Department programs are scheduled for the bureaucratic scrap heap under the terms of the Reagan Administration's \$6.155-billion budget request for the department for the 1989 fiscal year.

The budget request, which represents a 14-percent increase over FY 1988 appropriations, emphasizes increased funding for Federal drug enforcement and prison construction. Such programs as state and local assistance, state and local drug grants, the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Programs (OJJDP) are due to be zeroed out of the 1989 budget.

According to Deputy Attorney General Arnold Burns, the budget request will allow the Justice Department to add more DEA and FBI personnel to drug investigations, deploy more prosecutors and more U.S. Marshals, and house unsentenced Federal prisoners being held on drug charges. The budget request includes \$420 million for new prison construction, expansion, modernization and repair, along with funding to explore the viability of

privatizing Federal prison functions.

A statement from the Justice Department noted that the reductions were being proposed in areas that "do not imperil national law enforcement." The grant programs that are proposed for elimination "were created to finance numerous demonstration programs and to encourage state and local governments to make the commitment necessary to improve law enforcement programs on a permanent basis," the department statement noted.

"Unfortunately," the statement continued, "these programs are now perceived as a recurring source of law enforcement funding for many state and local governments. As such, these grants are competing directly with annual appropriations for the FBI, DEA, INS, the U.S. Attorneys, the Federal Prison System and all other operational agencies of the Department of Justice. Without these reductions, critical Federal law enforcement needs would go unfunded."

The FBI is being proposed for an increase of \$114.8 million, while the DEA would be allotted an additional \$43.9 million under the new budget proposal.

Stripping Pa. police authority:

Chiefs up in arms over gun bill

Police and legislators in Pennsylvania are butting heads over a proposed gun bill, which law enforcement officials claim would make it easier for individuals to obtain concealed weapons permits by removing the "good reason" clause from existing state law.

The bill, which was approved 11-2 by the House Judiciary Committee, would strip police and sheriff's departments of the authority to require applicants to state why they need to carry a concealed weapon.

Current law requires applicants to prove they need a handgun before they can be granted a permit.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Robert W. Godshall, asserted that one of the major problems with gun licensing throughout the state is the lack of a unified procedure. "We have 67 counties and 67 sheriffs and some chiefs of police so you have in excess of 67 criteria that licenses are being issued under," he told Law Enforcement News.

The bill, he said, would set up one standard for the entire state. At present, explained Godshall, if an individual is turned down for a permit in one county, he can easily obtain one by applying in a neighboring one with less stringent restrictions.

Moreover, Godshall said, the stated reasons for needing a handgun are not defensible in all counties. "In some counties self-defense is not a legitimate reason under the guise of that sheriff," he noted.

In some cases, said Godshall, no background investigation is done, and none is currently required under state law. "We're saying that a sheriff, who would now have to do a background

check as required under the bill, would also take in a person's character and reputation," Godshall said. "If no good reason exists why that person should not carry a gun, then a permit will be issued."

Godshall said his bill would also raise the minimum age for handgun ownership to 21. Currently, there is no age restriction.

"In 90 to 95 percent of the cases

Continued on Page 13

New York bill would hold gun suppliers liable for crimes

Within the next several weeks, the New York State Legislature will begin consideration of several initiatives to halt the interstate transport of weapons into the New York City area, including a bill that would hold the provider of an illegal handgun liable for any crime committed with the weapon.

The proposed legislation, sponsored by Assemblyman Howard Lasher and Sen. Donald Halperin, both Democrats from Brooklyn, would be used in conjunction with new Federal laws that stiffen penalties for drug

dealers who carry guns.

According to Robert Creighton, special agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, weapons that find their way illegally into New York City originate in such "source states" as Georgia, Florida, Texas and Alabama.

"With a Georgia identification, a person can legally buy quantities of guns," he told the New York Daily News. "The problem for New York are the laws in the source states. [The states'] attitude is, 'We don't have a gun problem.'"

The Price of Justice

Budget figures for the Department of Justice for FY 1988 (actual) and 1989 (proposed). (all amounts in thousands)

Appropriation	1988	1989 (proposed)
General Administration	\$88,360	\$100,802
Working Capital Fund	0	0
U.S. Parole Commission	11,665	10,893
General Legal Activities:		
Solicitor General	4,140	4,232
Tax Division	36,859	38,593
Criminal Division	50,508	52,819
Civil Division	83,534	92,925
Land & Natural Resources Div.	26,194	32,178
Office of Legal Counsel	2,564	2,721
Civil Rights Division	25,263	26,041
Interpol-USNCD	3,513	4,616
Independent Counsel	1,000	0
Legal Activ. Office Automation	2,590	13,266
Special Counsel	2,044	2,795
Independent Counsel	7,000	7,000
Antitrust Division	44,937	47,021
Foreign Claims Settlement Comm.	500	172
U.S. Attorneys:		
U.S. Attorneys	380,339	414,418
Debt Collection	0	10,000
U.S. Marshals Service	183,168	207,582
Support of U.S. Prisoners	73,746	118,265
Fees & Expenses of Witnesses	52,015	51,569
Community Relations Service	27,858	28,815
U.S. Trustee System Fund	29,370	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1,388,492	1,503,307
Drug Enforcement Administration	494,076	538,072
Immigration & Naturalization Svce.	741,114	859,276
Federal Prison System:		
Salaries & Expenses	719,814	933,709
National Institute of Corrections	9,590	9,821
Buildings & Facilities	201,676	436,554
Federal Prison Industries	0	0
Commissary Fund	0	0
Office of Justice Programs:		
National Institute of Justice	19,144	21,605
Bureau of Justice Statistics	19,278	20,636
State & Local Assistance	5,000	0
State & Local Drug Grants	69,500	0
Emergency Assistance	0	1,200
OJJDP	63,800	0
Missing Children	4,000	4,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits	9,275	10,000
Maribel Cubans	5,000	0
RISS Grants	12,000	0
Management & Administration	22,078	20,576

Federal File

A roundup of criminal justice activities at the Federal level.

★ National Crime Survey

Crime in the United States last year remained at a 14-year low, continuing a trend that began in 1985, according to preliminary data from the National Crime Survey. Violent crime rates were said to have remained virtually unchanged last year after declining earlier in the 1980's, and household crimes also showed no statistically significant changes during the last three years, according to a statement from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, which administers the survey. The National Crime Survey estimated that there were 34,419,780 major crimes, exclusive of homicides, last year, of which 37.2 percent were reported to police agencies. Final 1987 data for the crime survey will be released later this year, BJS said.

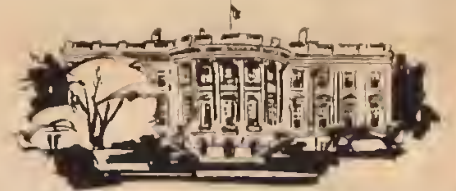
★ Bureau of Justice Assistance

BJA has announced plans for distribution of \$8 million in criminal justice discretionary grants for the current fiscal year. Included in the latest BJA program announcement are: \$250,000 to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, for continued training of police officials on deadly force issues; \$350,000 to the Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies, to continue development of an artificial-intelligence computer program for the investigation of residential burglaries; \$450,000 to the Police Foundation, for training; \$150,000 to the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies, for the development of new standards; \$500,000 for the broader implementation of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) programs; \$175,000 to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, for continuation of a project on the prevention of family

violence; \$1.7 million to the National Crime Prevention Council, to continue its activities; \$250,000 to the National Organization for Victim Assistance, to continue providing technical assistance to victim aid programs, and \$250,000 to the Congress of National Black Churches, to fight drug abuse.

★ Bureau of Justice Statistics

Grants totaling nearly \$5 million will be awarded by BJS to 20 states and Washington, D.C., to help them improve their crime reporting systems. The grant-funded improvements will enable jurisdictions to make more detailed and comprehensive submissions to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Under new procedures that have been developed by BJS and the FBI, state and local law enforcement agencies will forward individual records to the FBI monthly for selected criminal incidents and arrests, rather than simply sending in monthly summaries, as is currently being done. The new information that will be furnished to the FBI will include the time and location of the crime, the victim-offender relationship, the presence or absence of a weapon, and the number and types of offenses that occurred during each criminal incident. All reporting agencies will also cross-reference arrests to the crimes that have been committed and distinguish between attempted and completed crimes. The states that have already been awarded the crime-reporting grants, which range from \$18,000 to \$373,000, are: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. Four more states will be announced later.



People and Places

Dempsey departs

A grave family illness caused the abrupt resignation earlier this month of Robert Dempsey after six years as commissioner of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE).

A New York City police officer for more than 20 years, Dempsey left the NYPD as a lieutenant and head of the department's legal division. In 1972 he was hired by the Metro-Dade Police Department in Florida as its legal adviser and became second-in-command of the agency in 1978 under Director E. Wilson Purdy.

In 1982, Dempsey was chosen by Florida Gov. Bob Graham to head FDLE, replacing James York, who has since gone on to become assistant state attorney general.



Dempsey

Dempsey, who holds a master's degree in public administration from John Jay College of Criminal Justice, brought to FDLE years of law enforcement experience, said Fred Johns, the agency's assistant commissioner. "I think he had a personal philosophy of treating individuals with respect, both personally and professionally. That was the hallmark of his leadership," said Johns.

Johns said Dempsey employed a participatory management style that brought a humane dimension to FDLE. "He worked with all people in the agency. He didn't have this big hierarchy."

Dempsey created an ombudsman within the department who served as a middleman between his office and the 1,200-member agency, noted John Joyce, an FDLE spokesman. "He had an open-

door policy," he said. "If anyone had a question as to policy or if someone they were working for was not treating them correctly, they would contact the ombudsman, and if he couldn't help, Dempsey's door was open and you could see him personally."

Joyce said that under Dempsey, the department began producing its own newspaper, called 'The Informant,' and started its own in-house video newsletter that supplied updated information about the agency each month.

Under Dempsey's command, a number of goal-related programs were implemented that combined criminal investigation, local law enforcement assistance, communications, law enforcement support services and training and standards.

"They aimed to coordinate and monitor the concerted investigative efforts of Federal, state and local criminal justice regulatory agencies," Joyce told LEN. "It was called the Integrated Approach to Combat Organized Crime. It was written up quite a bit and picked up by several other departments around the country."

An Automated Fingerprint Identification System was purchased during Dempsey's tenure as well. AFIS is almost completed at this point, said Joyce. "That will allow us to accurately and expeditiously process fingerprint submissions and latent fingerprints. It's supposed to be one of the best in the world."

Dempsey also implemented a fugitive apprehension squad and a fugitive anti-terrorist apprehension section that coordinates statewide law enforcement with the U.S. Marshals Service. "Seven-hundred and twenty-six people were rounded up in 1987 as a result of the program," said Joyce.

Dempsey, who returned to New York to tend to the illness of a family member, was said to be in seclusion and unavailable for comment.

Top aides quit DOJ

Two of the top officials of the U.S. Department of Justice resigned abruptly on March 29, citing their growing concern over the legal difficulties and leader-

ship of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

Deputy Attorney General Arnold I. Burns, the department's second-in-command, and Assistant Attorney General William F. Weld, head of the Criminal Division, made their resignations official in a private morning meeting with Meese. Their resignations were followed by those of two top aides to Burns and two of Weld's chief assistants.

According to The New York Times, Burns and Weld made their decisions to resign after meeting with White House chief of staff Howard H. Baker Jr. and explaining that the Justice Department's reputation was being severely tarnished by Meese's continued presence.

A special prosecutor is currently looking into Meese's involvement with a proposed \$1-billion Middle Eastern oil pipeline and with a New York City military contractor that is the center of a kickback scandal.

Baker reportedly made it clear to Burns and Weld that the White House had no intentions of pressuring Meese into resigning. It was at that point that the two DoJ officials began looking for the exit.

President Reagan, who is said to maintain "full confidence" in his long-time friend and Attorney General, reportedly accepted the resignations of Burns and Weld "with regret," and thanked the two for serving "with distinction."

Unidentified Justice Department officials told The Times that Burns and Weld felt Meese was too distracted by the ongoing special prosecutor's investigation to continue effectively in his post.

"They just had a sense that this had gone too far, that Meese's troubles were so all-encompassing that something had to be done," one official said. "The proud traditions of the Justice Department were being dragged down by this. We were becoming a laughingstock."

Burns will remain in his post until April 22, while Weld's resignation was effective immediately. The resignations, coupled with the imminent departure of the department's number-three official, Stephen S. Trott, who has been confirmed as a Federal appellate judge in California, leaves several senior-level openings in the Justice Department. Officials have expressed concern that the departures could seriously delay the work of the department, particularly the criminal investigations that were overseen by Weld and his staff.

traffickers have put a \$30,000 price on the head of each pooch.

The dogs are credited with uncovering about \$130 million worth of drugs. Barco, a Belgian shepherd-Airedale mix, made his biggest bust sniffing out \$75 million worth of marijuana and cocaine that was hidden in a truck full of watermelons and limes.

"The dogs are hurting them bad," said Silvestre Reyes, the Border Patrol chief in McAllen, Tex.

Authorities were informed by a drug suspect several months ago that a contract had been put out on the dogs. Agents subsequently discovered that drug smugglers had planned to use special powders to destroy the dogs' superior sense of smell.

The Border Patrol insists, however, that the dogs are untouchable. As an added safety measure, though, Barco and Rocky have been trained to only eat food given to them by their handlers in a special dish.

Caught in a vice

The Ramsey County, Minn., Attorney's office has assumed full control of a probe of prostitution in St. Paul's downtown bars, after the city's chief of police, William McCutcheon, became a subject of the investigation.

McCutcheon, who withdrew the police department's vice squad from the investigation one day after the announcement by county attorney Tom Foley, was the focus of an unsubstantiated allegation that he attended a party aboard a bus where juvenile prostitutes were present, and another allegation that he may have tried to impede the vice probe.

The first allegation, which McCutcheon denies, was made by Darrell Lewis, a convicted pimp, who McCutcheon said has also made unsubstantiated allegations against Foley. The police chief has said that the entire investigation should be turned over to a grand jury.

To avoid a conflict of interest, the allegations against Foley are being investigated by the Hennepin County Attorney's Office.

McCutcheon also denies suggestions that he tried to hamper the vice investigation last year. Since it began in 1986, the investigation has generated leads implicating a number of prominent businessmen and major sports figures.

The chief says he told officers that he did not want the investigation to turn into "another liquor probe," a reference to an investigation conducted during the 1970's.

The information accumulated in that probe, McCutcheon told the Minneapolis Star Tribune, "overwhelmed" investigators to the point where they became so frustrated that they began

writing bad, untruthful reports. "It was chaos toward the end," said McCutcheon.

In limiting the department's participation in the current probe, McCutcheon said vice squad officers will return to other duties, such as reviewing liquor licenses that are up for renewal. Although he left open the possibility that the case would be resumed if new information were uncovered, McCutcheon said that the leads generated by the investigation had been adequately pursued.

Copulation

Delavan, Wisc., Police Chief Robert Peyer and four of his officers were suspended last month and urged to resign for a spree of alleged misconduct that includes, in the case of one officer, committing adultery atop a squad car.

Peyer, the town's fifth chief in the past eight years, has been accused of disclosing information about a county investigation to its subject, Jerry Petrone, owner of a strip club called Clowns. Peyer also reportedly loaned a police uniform to a stripper at the club to use in her act.

Other charges leveled against four of the department's six police officers include using illegal drugs, disclosing investigative information, playing tag and hide-and-seek with squad cars and using one for a sexual tryst with a married woman.

The department's extracurricular activities came to light after a report was filed by a private investigator who had been hired last September by the town board of supervisors to check out the rumors.

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What They Are Saying

"People who have tried to deal with this have just shaken their heads and walked away — like the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury."

Tom Doyle, president of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, on the muddle over pay scales and overtime for Federal agents. (13:5)

Bowser bounties

Barco and Rocky, two drug-sniffing dogs in the employ of the U.S. Border Patrol, have been doing such an exemplary job of sniffing out illegal drugs that

Forgetful witness confronts 6th Amendment

One of our most cherished due-process protections is the Sixth Amendment right to confront witnesses against us. But what happens when the witness is



Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

physically present in court, but not all there mentally speaking? That is the issue confronted by Justices in this Confrontation-Clause decision, "The Case of the Forgetful Witness."

Facts of the Case

On April 12, 1982, John Foster, a correctional counselor at the Federal prison in Lompoc, Calif., was attacked and brutally beaten with a metal pipe. His skull was

fractured, and he remained hospitalized for almost a month. As a result of his injuries, Foster's memory was severely impaired. When FBI Agent Thomas Mansfield first attempted to interview Foster, on April 19, he found Foster lethargic and unable to remember his attacker's name. On May 5, Mansfield again spoke to Foster, who was much improved and able to describe the attack. Foster named James Joseph Owens as his attacker and identified him from an array of photographs.

Owens was tried in Federal District Court for assault with intent to commit murder, under 18 U.S.C. §113(a). At trial, Foster recounted his activities just before the attack, and described feeling the blows to his head and seeing blood on the floor. He testified that he clearly remember identifying Owens as his assailant dur-

ing his May 5 interview with Agent Mansfield.

On cross-examination, Foster admitted that he could not remember seeing his assailant. He also admitted that, although there was evidence that he had received numerous visitors in the hospital, he was unable to remember any of them except Agent Mansfield, and could not remember whether any of these visitors had suggested that Owens was the assailant. Defense counsel unsuccessfully sought to refresh his recollection with hospital records, including one indicating that Foster had attributed the assault to someone other than Owens. Owens was convicted and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, to be served consecutively to a previous sentence.

On appeal, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth

Circuit considered challenges based on the Confrontation Clause and the Federal Rules of Evidence. By a divided vote, the Court of Appeals upheld both challenges and reversed the judgment of the District Court. 789 F.2d 750 (1986). The United States Supreme Court granted certiorari, 479 U.S. ____ (1987), to consider the significance of a witness's memory loss with respect to the Confrontation Clause.

What Is Confrontation?

Writing for a divided Court, Justice Antonin Scalia reviewed the basic dictates of the Confrontation Clause.

"The Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment gives the accused the right 'to be confronted with the witnesses against him,'" Scalia wrote. "This has long been read as securing an adequate opportunity to cross-examine adverse witnesses. See, e.g., *Mattox v. United States*, 156 U.S. 237, 242-243 (1985); *Douglas v. Alabama*, 380 U.S. 415, 418 (1965). This Court has never held that a Confrontation Clause violation can be founded upon a witness's loss of memory, but in two cases has expressly left that possibility open."

In *California v. Green*, 399 U.S. 149, 157-164 (1970), Scalia noted, the Supreme Court found no constitutional violation in the admission of testimony that had been given at a preliminary hearing, relying on (as one of two independent grounds) the proposition that the opportunity to cross-examine the witness at trial satisfied the Sixth Amendment's requirements. The High Court declined, however, to decide the admissibility of the same witness's out-of-court statement to a police officer concerning events that he was unable to recall at trial. In remanding the case on this point, the Justices noted that the state court had not considered, and the parties had not briefed, the possibility that

the witness's memory loss so affected the petitioner's right to cross-examine as to violate the confrontation clause. *Id.*, at 168-169. Justice Harlan, in a concurring opinion at that time, stated that he would have reached the issue of the out-of-court statement, and would have held that a witness's inability to "recall either the underlying events that are the subject of an extrajudicial statement or previous testimony or recollect the circumstances under which the statement was given, does not have Sixth Amendment consequence." *Id.*, at 188.

Memory Not Guaranteed

In *Delaware v. Fensterer*, 474 U.S. 15 (1985) (*per curiam*), the Supreme Court determined that there was no Confrontation Clause violation when an expert witness testified as to what opinion he had formed, but could not recollect the basis on which he had formed it. In that case, the Court held:

"The Confrontation Clause includes no guarantee that every witness called by the prosecution will refrain from giving testimony that is marred by forgetfulness, confusion or evasion. To the contrary, the Confrontation Clause is generally satisfied when the defense is given a full and fair opportunity to probe and expose these infirmities through cross-examination, thereby calling to the attention of the factfinder (the judge or jury) the reasons for giving scant weight to the witness' testimony." *Id.*, at 21-22.

The *Fensterer* opinion noted that a defendant seeking to discredit a forgetful expert witness is not without ammunition, since the jury may be persuaded "that his opinion is as unreliable as his memory." *Id.*, at 19.

In the present case, Justice Scalia agrees with the approach

Continued on Page 7

Gains made against DWI, but there's a long way to go

The national campaign against drunken driving that began early in this decade has borne some fruit, but we still have a long way to go. That's a conclusion from



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

the 1987 annual report of the National Commission Against Drunk Driving.

The commission reported that in 1982, legally drunk drivers were involved in 30 percent of all fatal traffic accidents. By 1986, that percentage had dropped to 26. Over the same period, "alcohol-related" fatal accidents (those in which a driver or pedestrian showed at least some evidence of drinking) decreased from 57 to 52 percent of the total fatalities.

Those are significant gains, although it should be noted that they are based in part on estimates because about three-quarters of the drivers who survive fatal crashes are not tested to see whether their blood alcohol content exceeds the .10 level used in 42 states to define legal drunkenness. But two-thirds of drivers who die in accidents are tested, and the commission reported that those found to be legally drunk had decreased from 44 percent in 1982 to 39 percent in 1986.

One obvious factor in this good news is the rise in the legal drinking age to 21 in every state but Wyoming. In 1982, 55 percent of 15- to 20-year-old drivers involved in fatal accidents were legally drunk. By 1986, that percentage had dropped to 43. Still, 2,440 teenage drunken drivers were in



Not enough people are being tested for blood-alcohol levels, according to the National Commission Against Drunk Driving.

fatal crashes in 1986, despite the drinking-age law. Currently the Commission Against Drunk Driving and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration are holding hearings to explore this problem, with plenty of input from young drivers.

Maine has tackled the problem of teenage drunken driving by suspending for a year the license of youthful drivers whose blood alcohol content is between .02 and .099, although they can get their licenses back in six months if they take a 10-hour course on the hazards of drinking and driving. (If a youth tests .10 or above, he is treated like an adult offender.) New Jersey has also cracked down on teenage drunken drivers by applying the same mandatory license suspension to them that it does to their elders. The result, the commission reported, is that traffic deaths involving 18- to 20-year-old drunken drivers in New Jersey have dropped by 64 percent.

The states have enacted about 500 laws dealing with drunken

drivers over the past five years, the commission said. But there are still some big gaps in the commission's "wish list" because:

¶ Only 22 states have laws mandating suspension or revocation of driver's licenses for drunks, which the commission calls "the most effective deterrent" to drunken driving.

¶ Only 34 states provide for preliminary breath testing at the roadside.

¶ Only 19 states prohibit possession of an open container of an alcoholic beverage in a vehicle.

¶ Only 25 states have "dram shop" statutes with some liability for serving drunks.

¶ Only 18 states forbid plea bargaining in drunken-driving cases.

But the national commission was cheered by a shift in public opinion regarding drunken drivers. Back in 1983, a Gallup Poll found that 80 percent of Americans would drive after drinking. Last year, a similar poll reported a pronounced change.

Continued on Page 7

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LAPD using sweeps, RICO laws against gangs

Continued from Page 1

fighting over territory and dealing narcotics.

There is evidence, said Levant, that Los Angeles-based gangs are selling drugs all over the country. "We keep track of these things. We work very closely with Federal agencies and all of the major law enforcement agencies in the United States," he said.

In March, Los Angeles police made some 430 arrests of gang members for both state and Federal narcotics violations. The bulk of the arrests, said Levant, were of dealers who sold drugs directly to undercover officers. Prison terms for those arrested, he said, can range from 1 to 40 years.

"With this level of enforcement," he said, "if you could pro-

ject ahead, in six months from now we won't be having too many gang members left."

There have been complaints about "revolving-door justice" being administered by the court system, but Levant said he had "no sympathy for people who try to lay things on the court system."

Police have to work with other components of the criminal justice system, he said. "If they have to release people because of poor cases or poor case preparation, then you put together a case they can't dismiss."

Clean Sweeps

As another part of the anti-gang crackdown, uniformed Los Angeles police officers have been making sweeps through inner-

city neighborhoods. Last month, a 200-officer contingent made over 131 arrests in a single night. Twenty-two of those arrested were held for investigation of drug violations. A small amount of cocaine and marijuana packaged for sale was seized, along with 68 vehicles and a gun.

The sweep followed an earlier show of police force a week before, in which 139 arrests were made.

Levant said that Federal RICO laws are being used in conjunction with state conspiracy and asset forfeiture laws to curb gang activity. "We work on mid-level suppliers, major suppliers, street dealers and probation and parole violations," he said. "You name it, we do it."

The gangs, said Levant, run the gamut from older Hispanic and

black street gangs to gangs of Cambodian, Thai, Laotian and Vietnamese youths involved in the flood of Asian heroin coming into the West Coast.

"We are definitely getting more China White [heroin] than in the past," Levant told the Los Angeles Times. "It's running neck-and-neck with Mexican heroin. The very week that the two DEA agents were murdered, DEA seized over 200 pounds of China White in two separate seizures."

Drug Enforcement Administration agents Paul Feema, 51, and George Montoya, 34, were shot to death in Pasadena on Feb. 5 while trying to make an undercover drug buy from Chinese youths whom investigators had identified as part of a heroin

smuggling ring with connections to Thailand.

Narcotic Networking

According to the U.S. Customs Service's top drug enforcement official on the West Coast, John E. Hensley, the Asian gangs are dealing such vast amounts of heroin that they are attempting to hook up with the Mexican, black and organized white gangs that control street distribution.

"If the Asians start mixing it up with the Mexican and black gangs, we may see the gun battles and murders that marked the old Colombian cocaine cowboys wars in Miami a decade ago," he said. "With the kind of money involved, either side could do the shooting."

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NY State Police ready for bold leap into college-based future

Continued from Page 1

them to give their full attention to solving problems they had noted.

Trooper's Job More Complex

One of the most important changes to be implemented will be the stiffening of educational standards for entry-level troopers. "There has been so much talk about an educational requirement by various commissions over the past 20 years or so," said Constantine, who added that his top command staff felt that the job of a trooper had become so complex and costly in terms of training that "the time had come for us to establish a minimal educational requirement for people coming in."

Beginning with eligibility lists created after January 1, 1990, the agency will require all applicants to have completed a minimum of 30 credit hours at an accredited college or university. The following year, the minimum will be raised to 60 hours.

"We want to give high school students who are graduating in June 1988 time to know that to become a state trooper, they have to continue their education," said Constantine.

The educational requirements will be among "the most stringent of any police agency in the nation," he said.

In developing the new educa-

tional standard, the State Police commanders cited research presented in a Law Enforcement News commentary by Dr. Gerald W. Lynch, president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Lynch asserted that college-educated officers are less authoritarian than their lesser educated counterparts, and that civilians complain three times as frequently about non-college graduates.

Moreover, Lynch reported, a police officer's level of education "is a powerful predictor of complaints about assaults on suspects."

A minimum college requirement for police was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1986 case of *Davis v. Dallas*.

Full-Time Recruiting

The State Police also plan changes in the agency's recruitment examinations and policies, replacing the current part-time assignments to the recruiting unit with a cadre of full-time, highly-trained recruiters who will work in that unit on a permanent basis. These recruiters will be able to establish long-term contacts with colleges, the military and community groups.

Constantine said a system of open examinations will be established so that a costly annual exam involving thousands of



New York State Police Supt. Thomas A. Constantine (at lectern) addresses senior-level commanders at the Rensselaerville Project conclave last spring.

NYSP photo

applicants can be eliminated. "When we do our advertising for recruiting, we sometimes end up with 20 or 30,000 people taking out applications," he pointed out. "We then have to find physical facilities within the state and put a large number of our people on overtime because the Civil Service doesn't do it. We do our own testing."

In addition, he said, individuals in college or in the military, whom the department would like to

reach, cannot always attend exams because they are away from home. "There are military career days when we can tell them about the examination," said Constantine. "But when they hear it's a year from now, they lose interest."

Extensive revisions are planned for the department's training procedures as well, including a structured field-training program that would teach rookie troopers how to ap-

ply training academy concepts to real-life situations. The program will also help supervisors evaluate recruits by allowing them to be observed in a real life environment. A permanent instructional staff will be created as well.

More Time for Decision

The current 12-month probationary period is due to be extended to 18-months, according

Burden's Beat:

Ridding the roads of drinkers

Continued from Page 5

Seventy-seven percent said they avoided driving after drinking, so it appears that drunken driving is not as socially acceptable as it used to be.

Police roadblocks to check the sobriety of drivers have declined in frequency, the commission suggested. One reason is that some police authorities question their cost-effectiveness. In Arizona, for example, an 18-month study of a checkpoint found that it took 3,161 man-hours to stop 31,134 motorists, and only 167 arrests were made for drunken driving. At another roadblock, this time in California, 233 drivers were stopped; 10 were asked to take sobriety tests, and none were arrested.

The California roadblock exemplifies another objection to such stops: the issue of constitutionality. One of the motorists

who was stopped sued on the constitutional ground of Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable searches and seizures. The California Supreme Court, in a 4-3 decision, ruled that roadblocks are legal since they are well publicized and the intrusion upon motorists' rights is minimal.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the principle of roadblocks in a 1979 Delaware case so long as police procedures are uniformly applied, but that may not be the final word on the subject. Last fall the Oregon Supreme Court held that such blanket screening as roadblocks is illegal because it is based on "unparticularized suspicion" that a crime may have been committed.

A curious offshoot of the drunken driving campaign has been a small rise in "pedalling under the influence." Drunks who

have lost their driver's licenses seem to be using bicycles to get home from the neighborhood bar. Florida police have noted that more than 30 percent of the bicyclists killed in 1986 were drunk. A few years ago it was only 1 to 3 percent. In Ohio, police reported that 46 drunken cyclists were involved in traffic accidents in the first nine months of 1987; fortunately, only three were killed. "PUI" is, of course, a minuscule problem, but it does suggest the dimensions of the task of ridding our highways of alcoholics and problem drinkers.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

Supreme Court Briefs: When a witness forgets

Continued from Page 5

suggested 18 years ago by Justice Harlan:

"[T]he Confrontation Clause guarantees only 'an opportunity for effective cross-examination, not cross-examination that is effective in whatever way, and to whatever extent, the defense might wish.'"

As *Fensterer* demonstrates, that opportunity is not denied when a witness testifies as to his current belief but is unable to recollect the reason for that belief. It is sufficient that the defendant has the opportunity to bring out such matters as the witness's bias, his lack of care and attentiveness, his poor eyesight, and even (what is often a prime objective of cross-examination) the very fact that he has a bad memory.

"If the ability to inquire into these matters suffices to establish the constitutionally requisite opportunity for cross-examination when a witness testifies as to his current belief, the basis for which he cannot recall, we see no reason why it should not suffice when the witness's past belief is introduced and he is unable to recollect the reason for that past belief," Scalia wrote. "In both cases the founda-

tion for the belief (current or past) cannot effectively be elicited, but other means of impugning the belief are available. Indeed, if there is any difference in persuasive impact between the statement 'I believe this to be the man who assaulted me, but can't remember why' and the statement 'I don't know whether this is the man who assaulted me, but I told the police I believed so earlier,' the former would seem, if anything, more damaging and hence give rise to a greater need for memory-testing, if that is to be considered essential to an opportunity for effective cross-examination. We conclude with respect to this latter example, as we did in *Fensterer* with respect to the former, that it is not. The weapons available to impugn the witness's statement when memory loss is asserted will of course not always achieve success, but successful cross-examination is not the constitutional guarantee."

U.S. v. Owens, No. 86-877, decided Feb. 23, 1987.

Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fla. sheriffs win accreditation

The state of Florida is now the first state in the nation to have five accredited sheriffs' agencies, or half of all U.S. sheriff's departments that have earned the seal of approval from the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies.

Thirteen more law enforcement agencies were accredited by CALEA at its March meeting in St. Petersburg, Fla. Included among the latest group was the Birmingham, Ala., Police Department, which became the first department in that state to win approval. In Florida, the suc-

cessful sheriffs' agencies were those in Broward County, Pinellas County, Monroe County and Palm Beach County.

The Hillsborough County, Fla., Sheriff's Department was awarded accreditation in 1986.

Also included among the newest accredited agencies are the Connecticut State Police, the Cocoa Beach, Fla., Police Department, the Carrollton, Tex., Police Department, the Wichita Falls, Tex., Police Department, and the Washington State Patrol.

The police departments in Dover, N.H., Tredyffrin

Township, Pa., and the Montana Highway Patrol also became the first approved CALEA-approved agencies in their respective states.

There are now five accredited state police agencies in the country.

Florida, which now has a total of 10 accredited law enforcement agencies, is only one agency behind Virginia for the national lead in the number of accredited agencies. Florida is also said to have the largest number of departments in the final stage of the accreditation process.

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

More muscle for the LAPD

"Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley plans to add 250 officers to the undermanned Los Angeles Police Department. They would expand the force to 7,750 members, a historic high. Every additional officer would be welcome, but hundreds more are needed to control crime among the city's large and diverse population, and to patrol its sprawling territory. If the mayor's budget proposals are approved (and politics alone would suggest a majority vote from the Los Angeles City Council), the rookies will be on the streets next spring. But according to a study by the Public Administration Service, a Virginia consulting firm, that would be just the beginning. Based on the recommendations, the LAPD estimates that it needs 9,000 members to respond to emergency calls in five minutes or less and still have enough forces for adequate routine patrol — a long-term goal. The department's interim goal, the report says, should be to have an average response time to calls for help of seven minutes and still have adequate time for routine patrol. Even that level of improvement requires more officers. To put more police on patrol, the department is switching to a new deployment formula, also recommended by the consultants. The new system promises broader, more uniform protection and faster emergency response through Los Angeles. That will be a welcome change, especially in areas where life-threatening crime is common. More officers can provide a greater sense of security, particularly in areas under siege. It is up to the Mayor, the City Council and other leaders — perhaps with continued prodding — to demonstrate a stronger commitment to public safety."

— *The Los Angeles Times*
March 10, 1988

He had no time to weigh options

"The violent deaths of Tina Marie Julian and Barry W. Dotson outside an Old Southwest medical clinic were tragic, but the tragedy could have been worse: The victims could have been Deputy U.S. Marshals Mike Thompson and Sherry Harrison. Fortunately, law officers rarely face situations in which lethal force is called for. Trigger-happy cops have no place in modern law enforcement. But it takes a cool head to decide, in the heat of circumstances, when lethal force is warranted. Mike Thompson had to make that judgment quickly. His life and the life of his colleague hung in the balance. Let no one second-guess his decision. Thompson and Harrison had taken John Anthony Taylor to the medical clinic to check out his complaints about chest pains. As they left the clinic, Julian and Dotson rushed up and demanded Taylor's release. Dotson held a .357 Magnum inches from Harrison's face. Julian snatched the car keys from Thompson's hands, and she and Taylor tried to take Thompson's gun. The lawman pulled his revolver from his shoulder holster, knocked the prisoner to the ground and fired twice at the man holding the gun on Harrison. He then spun to face Julian, who was holding a can of Mace in her hand. In that desperate situation, Thompson took it to be a pistol. He was entitled to make that assumption. He fired twice at Julian, hitting her once in the chest. She died on the sidewalk, an unused .25-caliber automatic still in the waistband of her jeans. Thompson appeared to be taking it hard. A good law officer takes no pleasure in using lethal force. The law officer's job is to protect lives, not take them. But sometimes his adversaries, for motives foolish and evil, give him little choice. A law officer can go only so far in giving the adversary the benefit of the doubt. A .357 Magnum at your companion's head can remove an awful lot of doubt. Thompson didn't have the luxury of running down a checklist of options. His life and the life of his companion were in danger. He acted and his actions were effective. If someone had to die in this episode, let's be grateful that the innocent emerged unharmed."

— *The Roanoke (Va.) Times & World-News*
March 11, 1988

The longest war

"America is losing the war on drugs. News from the front grows ever more alarming. Campaigns to curtail coca, marijuana and opium-poppo crops have failed. The casualty lists, in terms of lost lives, broken families, and ruined careers, continue to grow. Americans spent nearly \$130 billion on illegal narcotics last year, a figure that is expected to soar 10 percent this year. The raw power of the narcodollar is permitting drug cartels to buy governments and to alter the relations between countries. The corruption reaches to the highest officials and the lowest cops on the beat. The question no longer is 'Who's on the take?' but, rather, who isn't? Fortunately, there have been modest victories. First Lady Nancy Reagan has waged a lonely campaign, alerting young Americans to the dangers of experimenting with drugs. And increasing numbers of intravenous drug users are seeking help in kicking the habit, impelled no doubt by the fear of contracting AIDS. Drug education and rehabilitation programs are only the first steps on the path to victory, however. What is required is a strategy that combines all the methods of fighting drugs, that is pursued by every government in the hemisphere, and that is adequately funded by the only country that can afford it, the United States. If Congress and the Administration are serious about winning the war on drugs, they will put their budget priorities on a war footing. It makes little sense for Congress to wail about the rising tide of drugs and then turn around and hogtie the Coast Guard's drug-interdiction missions by arbitrarily hacking \$117 million from its operating funds. Likewise, the Administration wins few plaudits when the ordinarily prudent Secretary of Education, William Bennett, urges that U.S. troops be used to do what foreign governments must do for themselves. In war, the will to win is equally as important as ability, resources and strategy. We have the ability. What is lacking is leadership, unity of purpose and strategy."

— *The San Diego Union*
March 6, 1988

Boaz:

It's time to quit the no-win drug war: the price is too high

By David Boaz

An antiwar song that helped get the Smothers Brothers thrown off network television in the 60's went this way: "We're waist deep in the Big Muddy, and the big fool says to push on." Today we're waist-deep in another unwinnable war, and many political leaders want to push on. This time it's a war on drugs. About 23 million Americans use illicit drugs every month, despite annual Federal outlays of \$3.9 billion. Even the arrests of 824,000 Americans a year don't seem to be having much effect.

As in the case of Vietnam — and Prohibition, another unwinnable war — many politicians can't stand losing a war. Instead of acknowledging failure, they want to escalate.

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York suggests that we strip-search every person entering the United States from Mexico or Southeast Asia. The White House drug adviser, Donald I. MacDonald, calls for arresting even small-time users — lawyers with a quarter-gram of cocaine, high school kids with a couple of joints — and bringing them before a judge.

Where will we put those two-bit "criminals"? The Justice Department recommends doubling our prison capacity, even though President Reagan's former drug adviser, Carlton E. Turner already brags about the role of drug laws in bringing about a 60-percent increase in our prison population in the last six years. Bob Dole calls for the death penalty for drug sellers.

Like their counterparts in Los Angeles

and Chicago, the Washington, D.C., police are to be issued semiautomatic pistols so they can engage in ever bloodier shootouts with drug dealers. Members of the District of Columbia Council call for the National Guard to occupy the city. We've already pressed other governments to destroy drug crops and to help us interdict the flow of drugs into the United States. Because those measures have largely failed, the Customs Service asks authorization to "use appropriate force" to compel plans suspected of carrying drugs to land, including the authority to shoot them down.

It's time to ask ourselves: What kind of society would condone strip searches, large-scale arrests, military occupation of its capital city and the shooting of possibly innocent people in order to stop some of its citizens from using substances that others don't like?

Prohibition of alcohol in the 1920's failed because it proved impossible to stop people from drinking. Our 70-year effort at prohibition of marijuana, cocaine and heroin has also failed. Tens of millions of Americans, including senators, Presidential candidates, a Supreme Court nominee and conservative journalists, have broken the laws against such drugs. Preserving laws that

Continued on Page 14

David Boaz is vice president of the Cato Institute, a public-policy research organization. His commentary originally appeared in *The New York Times*.

Letters

To the editor:

The article that appeared in the Jan. 26, 1988, edition of Law Enforcement News contained incorrect information regarding the Phoenix Police Department's 911 system.

The enhanced 911 system at the Phoenix Police Department is unique in design. It allows 911 operators not only to answer all incoming 911 calls for police, fire or medical assistance, but also process the incoming calls on the department's seven-digit number. All 911 calls are answered immediately. Non-emergency calls are transferred to the operator's private extension and placed on hold if another 911 call is received. Emergency calls have top priority and are never placed on hold.

The incident involving the firing of a 911 operator and the suspension of three other employees did not involve a 911 call being placed on hold. The 911 system worked fine. The operator who answered the call failed to properly prioritize the call. The radio dispatcher and officers failed to follow departmental dispatching procedures, which resulted in a delay in officers arriving at the location of the incident.

We appreciate that you have offered to correct these errors in your next available Law Enforcement News.

RUBEN B. ORTEGA
Police Chief
Phoenix, Ariz.

To the editor:

At our Annual Training Seminar each year we hold a memorial service recognizing law enforcement officers who have been killed feloniously during the previous year. This year, we would also like to add recognition for officers who are killed accidentally while attempting to perform a lifesaving feat.

The problem is in compiling a list of such officers. Could a notice be run asking for names to be sent to me? We appreciate any help you can give.

DAVID W. DeREVERE
Executive Secretary
International Conference of
Police Chaplains

(Readers who are able to assist Mr. DeRevere may contact him at Route 5, Box 310, Livingston, TX 77351. Tel.: (409) 327-2332.)

Call him "Citizen Casey," perhaps. Or maybe "Gentleman Joe" rings a little better. Whatever the label, the fact is that Joe D. Casey, the long-time police chief of Music City, U.S.A. (Nashville, to the uninitiated), more than fits both terms, as a popular, seemingly ubiquitous member of public life in Tennessee, and as a soft-spoken, quintessential Southern gentleman who's as likely to show up at a meeting of the regional Boy Scout Council as he is at the board of trustees of a local health-care system. (He's a member of both groups.)

Casey's wealth of experience in a variety of roles, not least of which is that of a police executive, currently serves him well as president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. True, things have been better for the venerable organization, but the ebullient optimism of a Joe Casey quickly conveys the impression that things really are looking up, and are likely to stay that way. He pins his hopes for the remainder of his term — which runs out in October — on achieving a broader international scope to the IACP (and efforts to this effect are well underway) and on realizing his dream of a national memorial to slain law enforcement officers (and for that he'll have to wait until next year, it now seems).

But Casey is anything but gentlemanly or soft-spoken

when it comes to discussing his day-to-day business of fighting crime. He won't mince words when it comes to describing the powerful role that drugs play in all aspects of the law enforcement function, or when it comes to discussing the latest Congressional efforts to curb the relentless spread of handguns in America. He's a firm believer in the usefulness of a waiting period for individuals seeking to buy a handgun, just as he's completely mystified by the need for a plastic handgun — a weapon that he says is useful only to people seeking to hijack airplanes.

As president of IACP, Casey has been a prominent figure in the association's effort to prevent any watering down of Federal gun laws, and he firmly believes that honest citizens support him in his cause. "I don't believe reasonable people are going to give you any flak," he says, "because the position that we're taking is to try to save lives."

It's not only the proliferation of handguns that worries Casey, either. In Nashville as elsewhere, there is now and more ominous look to the growing arsenal of weapons police must face: drug dealers armed with high-powered automatic weapons, and caring less than ever

before about shooting a cop if need be. "It's scary to know that the other side has got more firepower than you've got," says Casey. The answer lies in both tighter gun legislation and also, he is quick to point out, a more serious commitment to fighting drug trafficking. The drug war, in Casey's view, has been a lot of talk and far too little action. "We've got to make the commitment, and mean it," he says. "We've also got to say to people who use it that that is a violation of law and we are not going to tolerate it any longer." In short, Casey says, the drug problem is "the biggest threat to this country that there is right now."

At age 61, and after more than 36 years in law enforcement, there are few plateaus left for Casey to scale. He's chalked up accolade after accolade as "citizen of the year" or "man of the year," and has gone from the once-bucolic confines of Davidson County, Tenn., to rubbing elbows and swapping professional opinions with the highest-ranking law enforcement officials in the land. This kind of record of achievement puts him in a perfect position to look at the big picture when it comes to IACP and the law enforcement profession. "We're all in this thing together," he exhorts, "and we should all have a common goal as brothers and sisters in law enforcement of working together for the betterment of each other and for the people we serve. It's got to be."

"It's too easy for individuals to get a hold of handguns, and we keep seeing legislation that would make it even easier."

Joe D. Casey

Police Chief of Nashville, Tenn., and president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police



Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Earlier this month, the IACP took the unusual step of devoting an entire issue of "The Police Chief" to a single subject — guns and gun control — and adopting a no-holds-barred approach to the subject. What sparked this move by the association?

CASEY: Well, we're concerned about what's going on in this country and how many people are losing their lives with handguns. We're not advocating a ban of all handguns; that has never been our stand and I don't think it will be at any time in the future. We certainly believe that there should be some stricter controls over them, and the laws that are on the books should be strictly enforced. It's too easy for individuals to get a hold of handguns, and we keep seeing legislation that would make it even easier. We are very concerned that we keep seeing legislation popping up that provides no waiting period. People can just go in, buy a gun and go on about their business. We think that there should be a waiting period and that those people who apply should be investigated. If they're people who shouldn't have a gun, then guns shouldn't be sold to them.

LEN: Was this issue of the magazine timed to maximize the impact on gun-related bills that are now pending in Congress?

CASEY: We would certainly hope that it would have some impact, but I don't know that it was planned to do that. It certainly does come at an opportune time, due to the fact that there are a number of bills up there that would affect handguns.

LEN: In the past, the National Rifle Association has charged that the leadership of groups like the IACP does not represent the will of its members on the gun issue. Are you confident that IACP's position on guns has the backing of your membership?

CASEY: We put out a survey to our membership, and from the responses we got it was overwhelmingly clear that our stand on the issue was the right stand. We're not advocating taking handguns away from people, and some people try to read into our actions that that's what we're trying to do. That's ridiculous. All we're trying to do is to be sure that somehow the guns can get into the hands of the law-abiding people, and somehow keep 'em away from the criminals or from the people that are not mentally able to handle a gun. But the other side wants

to think that anything we're trying to do is a step toward trying to take the guns away from everybody. That's as wrong as it can be, and it's ridiculous. When you say that people should register when they go in to buy a gun, that's no more a step to taking away people's guns than registering automobiles means we're going to try to take away people's automobiles. People have to register their cars. They have to be licensed to drive one. And both guns and automobiles will kill you if you don't use proper safety and caution with 'em.

LEN: Just as people who misuse automobiles in a criminal fashion — such as drunken drivers — are penalized, does IACP support enhanced penalties for those who criminally misuse handguns?

CASEY: Yes sir, very much so. The people who misuse the privilege of having a gun, we think, should be penalized very severely.

No place for the plastic gun

LEN: Is it just an outsider's perception, or is the fight over the two latest gun bills — the waiting period and

Continued on Page 10

"With all the guns that we have, what's the need for a plastic gun, other than the fact that it's going to make it easier for people to get on airplanes and hijack them?"

Continued from Page 9

plastic pistola — being waged on more of a low-key level than was the S.49 battle in 1986?

CASEY: I don't know that it's more low key. When the time comes, if we're asked, we'll go and testify just like we did before. I don't know that there's a place for the plastic gun, or a need for it. Another side that people are not looking at, if you take a plastic gun and you have a little kid, he sees the weight of that gun and feels that it's just like a toy. He might pick up his toy gun every day and play cowboys and Indians with it. Then if there's a real plastic gun laying around, he won't know the difference. There's not that much difference in the weight, so that, to me, is one more argument for being opposed to the plastic gun. But there are many more arguments. It's going to be so tough to detect it going through airports, so to make it that much easier for someone to smuggle a gun on board a plane is just mind-boggling.

LEN: Going into the legislative battle over these two guns bills, is the IACP better prepared this time than it was in 1986, when you had to scramble to fight the NRA at almost the last minute?

CASEY: I think we're better prepared. Before, as you said, we did have to do some scrambling to come up with our steering committee, but now those committees are in place and I think our message is a good one, regardless of what the other side is saying.

We're not advocating taking everyone's gun away. I haven't seen anything to advocate that, and I'm certainly not advocating that. If I could say to everybody that we can protect you without your having a gun, and we could guarantee you that guns are not going to get into the hands of criminals, then I would say it might be worth trying to do that. But it's foolish to think that we can do that. And we've also got to have some reasonability about it when we look at things like the plastic guns. With all the guns that we have, what's the need for a plastic gun, other than the fact that it's going to make it easier for people to get on airplanes and hijack them?

LEN: Your home state was founded by rifle-toting pioneers, and there are, I'm sure, still a fair number of sportsmen and target shooters among the population of Tennessee. Have you gotten any flak from the local level?

CASEY: Nobody's ever advocated sportsmen and hunters and such not having guns to shoot with. But I haven't had any problems with the people here in my state or my city, because I haven't gotten up and advocated taking the guns away from everybody. Neither has IACP. That's a misconception that the other side is trying to read into it to try to get people down on our position. We think people should be educated as to what guns will do, they should be trained in how to use those guns, there should be strict laws governing what you can do with those guns, and then when those laws are violated, there should be strict penalties and those penalties should be carried out. There should be a very stiff penalty put on to the end of any crime committed

with a gun, and you're going to serve that sentence regardless of parole, probation or anything. That part of your sentence you're going to serve completely.

Why should honest citizens mind?

LEN: Considering how outspoken IACP has been on the gun issue, would it bother you all that much if you did encounter political problems at the local level over the gun issue?

CASEY: No. I don't believe that reasonable people are going to give you any flak, because the position that we're taking is to try to save lives. Besides, if I'm an honest citizen and I want a handgun, I don't mind going down there and making an application and waiting 15 days to get my gun. Why should I mind, if I'm an honest citizen? If I'm a crook and I need a gun to go out and rob somebody, sure, I want to be able to walk in anywhere and buy a gun and then use it and throw the thing away in the river somewhere. Then a few days later I can do it again at another store.

LEN: So if a citizen is, by definition, law abiding, then he or she shouldn't mind going through the paperwork?

CASEY: That's right. And we are talking strictly about handguns. Not rifles or shotguns.

LEN: Are you satisfied with the position taken by Attorney General Meese or other Justice Department officials on these gun bills?

CASEY: Well, we were concerned about the letter that the Attorney General wrote, saying that he supported the plastic guns, but he says that was taken out of context. I think now that he possibly will support a compromise bill that Senator Strom Thurmond will introduce on this. If he does that, we have no problem. Our executive director tells me that the Thurmond bill is one that we all can live with. Evidently the bill requires that

strength to do it or not, I don't know, because when we start trying to get laws passed, people go and holler that the police are taking guns away from people. That's not what we're trying to do; we're trying to at least be equal. In the fight out there to protect the law-abiding people, we want to at least be equal to the criminal.

LEN: In addition to the Congressional gun bills, there is also activity from time to time at the state level. Should the state police chiefs' associations also be concerning themselves with legislation in their own state capitals?

CASEY: I think they should, and you probably will see more of that, because the state laws are just as important as the Federal laws. We have the waiting period here in Tennessee, and that's good, and I haven't seen any move to do away with it. If I do, I can tell you that here's one chief that will try to influence the other chiefs to fight that. I hope that doesn't come about, but if it does and we see a need to get in there and try to stop any legislation in that direction, I believe that the support from police chiefs here in Tennessee would be there.

Guns and drugs

LEN: To what extent are the problems of guns, particularly high-powered weapons, and drugs interrelated in your area?

CASEY: They go hand in hand. I think Washington, D.C., is probably the best example of anywhere in the country right now. According to Chief Maurice Turner, you're seeing more and more deaths that they believe are drug-related coming from automatic weapons. And more and more the people that they're catching have automatic weapons.

LEN: To what extent is drug trafficking in general a problem for you and your department?

"I look at drugs and crime kind of like cancer; it just keeps spreadin' and spreadin' and eatin' away until it destroys what's in its path."

a gun has to be a certain weight and it has to be easily detected by metal detectors such as we now have at airports.

LEN: How about the waiting-period bill? Has the Attorney General come out with a position you find acceptable?

CASEY: As far as I know, he hasn't come out opposing it. And if he doesn't have any problem with it, then that's fine with me.

LEN: To what extent has the proliferation of guns become a problem in your own jurisdiction?

CASEY: Well, you see more and more crimes being committed with handguns. You can see the trend over the past few years not only in my jurisdiction but all over the country. Crimes have become more violent. You're seeing more of that now than there used to be, and Nashville is no exception to that.

LEN: Does this proliferation of guns pose any kind of a risk that police are slowly being outgunned?

CASEY: We're seeing more and more in this country that some of the criminal element, especially some of the people dealing drugs, has more firepower than the policeman on the street does. We're seeing more and more automatic weapons, and it's scary to know that the other side has got more firepower than you've got. In the past few years we are also seeing that people don't really think twice before they shoot a policeman. They'll shoot one now just as quick as they'll shoot anyone else. It used to be that that wasn't the case.

LEN: What can the police do about being outgunned, aside from turning to more powerful automatic weapons themselves?

CASEY: I think what we've got to do is continue to try to get the proper legislation and get the proper laws on the books to deal with people that use these type weapons in committing crimes. And I think we will continue to try to do that. Whether we can muster the

CASEY: It's a big problem, and not only in my department but all over this country. We've gotten to the point here in our city where we can say without any reservation that about 80 percent of our crime is drug-related. And I don't think we're any different from most of the cities throughout the country. I think most cities will estimate that 60 to 80 percent of their crime is drug-related. I look at drugs and crime kind of like cancer; it just keeps spreadin' and spreadin' and eatin' away until it destroys what's in its path. The difference is, we don't know what causes cancer. If we did, we would do whatever it took to eliminate that cause. But we know what causes about 80 percent of our crime. It's drugs. But we've never really made the commitment to say that we're going to do something about drugs. We talk about it a lot, and that's from the top all the way down in our system. Money is not an answer to doing anything about the drug problem in this country, because some of these people that you're dealin' with have got more money than we've got. They bale it up like we bale hay. So money is not it. We've got to make the commitment, and mean it. You see all these public service announcements that we put out about not taking drugs into foreign countries, because what we consider to be small amounts in this country could get you seven years to life someplace else. But on the other hand, you've got people bringin' drugs over here by boatloads, airplane loads, by the suitcaseful. We tell 'em to put up a bond, and if they come back to stand trial, fine; if they don't, maybe we'll catch 'em again someday. We should make the same commitment. If we catch you bringin' that stuff into this country, you are never going to see your home country again. And we have to mean it. Then we might have an impact. We've also got to say to people who use it that that is a violation of law, and we are not goin' to tolerate it any longer. I think that has been a place where we have really failed in this, because we've almost come to accept that if people use it you don't do anything to 'em. But what does that say to young people? They know it's a violation of law, so they say "If they don't bother me for violatin' this law, maybe they won't bother me for violatin' some other laws."

LEN: Some people have charged that the failure in the war on drugs can be traced to the Federal Government,

LEN interview: IACP president Joe Casey

which has left local jurisdictions holding the bag for stopping traffickers. Would you say that's a fair assessment?

CASEY: I don't think that's the total picture. When I say responsibility at the top, I'm talking about the President on down. Every President since Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966 has declared war on drugs in this country. The bottom line is we still have more drugs today than we had in 1966. And it's a fact that we have from 20,000 to 30,000 murders in this country every year, and have had since that time. The experts will tell us that 50 percent of those murders are drug-related. So if we take 50 percent of, say, 20,000 murders, that's 10,000 a year for the last 22 years, or 220,000 people that've been murdered for drug-related reasons. What do you think we'd do if a Communist country came over here and killed 10,000 of our people every year? We wouldn't just talk about being at war; we would be at war, and we would treat it like a war. We would take whatever steps it took to eliminate the problem. So we've got to have that commitment from the top on down, so that when we say we're at war with drugs, we're not goin' to just go out and keep makin' excuses for people that grow it, manufacture it and import it into this country.

LEN: Would you favor the use of military force in the anti-drug effort?

CASEY: I most certainly would be in support of supplying the military with whatever it took to get the drug problem under control in this country. To me, it's the biggest threat to this country that there is right now.

Shifting gears against drugs

LEN: Nashville is not a part of entry into the United States. Given that, what role does your city play in drug trafficking? A transshipment point, perhaps, or more of a consumer of drugs, with mid-level wholesale operations?

CASEY: We've got some of all of it, and that's not a pleasant thing for me to have to say as the chief law enforcement officer here. But I'm not naive enough or stupid enough to tell you that we don't have a drug problem, or any big drug dealers or little drug dealers. We've got it all. Not many days go by that we don't catch some of 'em, but the fact is that we haven't made that big an impact on the drug problem. In this country, for the last 20 to 30 years, most of our resources, most of our effort, most of our energy has been in the direction of tryin' to get the big dealers. Well, we've confiscated tons and tons of cocaine, marijuana, all types of drugs, we've caught some of the biggest dealers that there are, we've confiscated airplanes, but the bottom line is that we still have the same problem today that we had when we started this war. We are now the largest consumer country of drugs in the world. Right here in the United States we consume over 60 percent of the drugs produced in the world. So we've not only got to go after that big dealer, we've now got to shift gears and continue our efforts against the large dealers, continue our efforts against the small dealers, and start making an impact on the users. We have tried to educate, and I think we can do more in the educational part of it. Everything that we've done in that respect has been good, I think, but the bottom line is that we still have as many people using drugs. We've got to let these people know that this is a violation of the law, just like any other violation, and if you do violate the law, some penalty is goin' to be there. One penalty that's used in some cities, and we're now puttin' together the procedures to do it right here in Nashville, is to start confiscatin' people's cars. The kids are goin' to think twice when they lose their cars.

LEN: Are there other special programs that your department has implemented to counteract either drug trafficking or drug use?

CASEY: We have people here that do nothing but go and talk to schools, businesses, whatever — anywhere that people want 'em to come to talk about drug education. Within that group they have recruited a young lady and a young man that have been there. They're now off drugs, and they go in and tell their story. This has been very effective. It's a real person, somebody who's tried this stuff and can tell you what it's done to them.

We've also found that the most effective way to talk to the real young kids is this little robot car we have, that goes out in the middle of a group of kids and talks to them or sings songs to them about not usin' drugs. That's been as effective with the young kids as anything we've done. More emphasis needs to be put on tryin' to get to the kids before somebody gets to them, and continue to give them that encouragement not to get involved in drugs. I could go talk to our first to fourth graders, and I do periodically, but after about five minutes they're tired of listenin' to me. But that little robot car sittin' there and talkin' to 'em, blinkin' its eyes at 'em and things like that, it's just like when they're watchin' cartoons. And these kids remember everything that's said on the cartoons. Their mama and daddy can talk to 'em for half a day and they'll maybe remember half of it. But they remember what that little car says to them. We've got to continue the educational part of it, but we've got to do some other things too. The

want to be sure is straight, it's a guy that I've issued a gun to go out there on the street and protect people. I want to know that that guy's not foolin' with drugs. And even though I'm the chief and I'm not likely to be out there on the street, there could come a time that I'm out there and I'll want to know if his mind's clear. I think the citizens of a community have a right to know beyond a doubt that the policeman who's comin' to their home, who's dealin' with their kids or who's comin' to aid them is not on drugs. And each police officer who's relyin' on a partner or a backup should have the peace of mind of knowing that their partner isn't a dopehead. I'm not calling all policemen dopeheads, but we've seen some. It can happen, and I know that it has happened in some other departments.

Restoring IACP harmony

LEN: Just turning to IACP's internal workings for a moment, it seems that the IACP today is a much quieter

"I'm not naive enough or stupid enough to tell you that we don't have a drug problem, or any big drug dealers or little drug dealers. We've got it all."

people that education won't reach, you've got to demonstrate to them that if you do violate the law, something will happen to you.

Twenty or twenty-five years ago, the person that got caught usin' drugs probably got a larger penalty than a great number of people we catch today selling drugs. But we got away from that, and we made it look like there's nothing wrong with usin' it. That's our problem. If people weren't usin' it, we wouldn't have to worry about catchin' the drug dealers. So we've got to get back somehow to the notion that this is wrong. This is a violation of the law. Then you get those people comin' out of the woodwork sayin' we should legalize this [laughs]. I disagree with that. That would just create more problems. I mean, the stuff that's bad for your health you're going to legalize, so you can get it easier? [Laughs.]

'I hope no one's involved'

LEN: How about the kind of large-scale corruption that stems from the drug problem? Has your department been affected to any significant degree by the big-money attraction of drug corruption?

CASEY: I'm not going to sit here and tell you I don't have any policemen that are not involved. I just got through terminatin' one — actually, I was fixin' to terminate him and he resigned. We're still investigatin' him because we believe that he might possibly have been involved in some dealing. We can't prove that yet, but we did have enough on him to show that he was usin' it. When we went in and faced him with it, and told him we were goin' to turn it over to Internal Affairs, he resigned. We are now in the process of lookin' at another one that possibly is usin' drugs. We really haven't had that big a problem here yet, but we're seein' more and more people involved in usin' it. There may be some out there that's involved in trafficking. I don't know of any, but I've got over 1,000 policemen out there on the street, and like you say, the drug money is there. I hope I don't have anybody involved, but I can't tell you absolutely that I don't. And I'll tell you one thing I very strongly favor, and that's drug testing.

LEN: Do you currently do that?

CASEY: We do with our recruits and people comin' in to the department, and we can test if we have suspicion. I would like to have a random testing program, where everybody has to be tested but you never know when it's going to be. So far the courts won't allow us to do that. We have a policy ready to put into effect, and for the last two years we've been talkin' about doin' it, but every time I do my legal department tells me it's foolish as long as the courts have ruled the way they have. The courts have ruled that you can drug-test jockeys, ballplayers, things like that, but you can't test a policeman. To me, that doesn't make any reasonable sense whatsoever. If there's anybody in the world that I

organization than it was five or so years ago, as far as internal frictions are concerned. What has happened to restore a sense of harmony to the organization?

CASEY: I think there are some positive things that've happened. We went through the turmoil of havin' to get a new executive director, and we got one — a very good one, I think. We're very fortunate to have Jerry Vaughn as our executive director. He's a man with a law enforcement background, an individual that's very concerned about what's goin' on, not only in our organization but in this country as far as crime is concerned, and the positive things that can be done to help law enforcement do a better job. He's a man who's put in an awful lot of hours to try to get our organization back in the direction it should be goin', and that is to try to aid our membership as well as all law enforcement.

That's probably helped more than anything, but a couple other things happened too. We've had some very positive, upbeat conferences in the last few years, where the attendance has been high and we've let our members get more involved in participatin' in the workshops, the roundtable discussions, and that's all been very good. And for the first time in several years, we've got a grip on our financial position. We've had some misleading figures in the past, because we had some people that were not competent in their positions givin' us the figures. Now we've got people in there so that for the first time we feel like we know where we are. We may not like the picture we get, but at least we know where we are and we know where we've got to go to correct things. Before we'd look at the figures and, by gosh, we thought we were doin' great, but in fact we were about to fall in a hole. That hurt us. Now we know where we are, and what we've got to do to overcome that. It's going to take tightenin' the belt a bit, which we're doin', and it's going to take everybody workin' together doin' their part. But, by gosh, I believe that's happenin', and I believe that our membership for the first time is gettin' the accurate information. We're now puttin' our financial reports in our magazine and sendin' it out to the membership. We're tryin' to let the membership know what we're doin' and what direction we're goin', and I believe all of this has helped bring things back together.

It's also been a major part of my tenure as president to see that we are international and we don't just say we are. We have to try to truly be an international organization. If we're not, then we should drop the "international" from our name and call ourselves something else. It's necessary that we stay international, because the criminal element has no boundaries — not city limits, or county lines, or state lines, and now it doesn't even make a difference as to national borders. It's important that we have these relations with our foreign countries, so that we can relate to them and help each other in talkin' about problems we all have. All of this comin' together has been very positive, and I think

Continued on Page 12

LEN interview: Nashville Chief Joe Casey

Continued from Page 11

you're goin' to see IACP get even stronger and stronger as time goes by.

LEN: Do you get a sense from your non-American members that they're satisfied with the efforts IACP is making in their direction?

CASEY: I think they are better satisfied today than they've ever been. There's some problems in doin' it, but I think it's worth the effort. It shows them that we really want to be international and that we are tryin' to make them more a part of the association.

LEN: Do you think the day will come when you'll have an elected vice president from a foreign country?

CASEY: I think that day may come. We did have a gentleman from Canada, Bruce Crawford, who was considering runnin' the last couple years, and then he decided to go ahead and retire. I think he would have had a good chance to get elected had he run. I don't know about an individual from much farther off, due to the travelin' he'd have to do, but the opportunity is there and it probably could happen sometime.

LEN: At the 1987 conference in Toronto, the membership narrowly rejected a proposal to increase IACP's dues. How much of an impact has that had on the organization's financial health?

CASEY: Well, certainly we had hoped to get that dues increase, but the membership decided otherwise. We had to get a two-thirds vote to pass a dues increase, which is pretty difficult to get. I think we have a good shot at gettin' it next year. We have really and truly demonstrated the need. All of the facts are out now, and we do have accurate figures to give people to show that we are in a financial bind.

LEN: Will it take more of a sales pitch from IACP headquarters to get a dues increase passed next time?

CASEY: Well, we came so close last time. All we had to do is change about 15 or 16 people's minds and we would have gotten it passed. There was a lot of attention brought to the dues increase last year, and I think people are much more aware of the reasons why we should have a dues increase. The membership has finally got an accurate financial picture, and I believe we have an excellent chance of gettin' that dues increase. It's needed; I don't think there's any doubt about that.

LEN: You mentioned earlier the notion of "tightening the belt" within the organization. How much belt-tightening can the association endure before the belt runs out of notches?

CASEY: I believe we can avoid that. I don't know that we can avoid it forever, but we might just have to cut back other services if it became necessary. Maybe we would have to do the magazine every other month or something like that. That hasn't been advocated or talked about, but these may be some things that would have to be done before we got to the point of sayin' let's throw in the towel and call it quits. It's just too great an organization, too important to law enforcement to see it go down the tube.

One man's opinion

LEN: Earlier this year, executive director Jerry Vaughn offered a number of proposals for improving IACP, including restructuring the board of officers and executive committee, using mail ballots for IACP elections, and turning dues-increase decisions over to the executive committee. Considering that some of your members have reacted very strongly to these proposals, do you feel Vaughn was within bounds in making these suggestions?

CASEY: I think maybe some people panicked and misunderstood where Jerry was comin' from. What he was doin' was making an observation as to some things that might be looked at to help strengthen the association. I don't think he was sayin' that we've got to do this or the association is goin' to end, but some people probably took it as that. I didn't take it that way. Jerry told me he was goin' to do an article in which he looked from

his perspective at what he thought might strengthen the association. I told him I didn't see anything wrong with that. I still don't. I don't have to agree with everything he put in there, but some of those things may be worth explorin'. You don't get set in your ways and never change. I know as a police administrator that the hardest thing for me to do is to make change, to get the people within my organization to accept it. Police just don't like to change; they want everything to go like it's been goin' forever. Well, you've got to change with the times, and sometimes you've got to change the way you do things and come in with new technology, new methods, new training, new everything. Police administrators should know that. And our organization is a good one, but to look at it and say "Gosh, there's no room for change," to me that's not even rational thinking. Jerry just threw out some ideas. If you like 'em, fine; if you don't, you don't have to. It was just his opinion. If you've got a guy sittin' there and he can't ever voice his opinion, then you don't need him. Just because it's his opinion doesn't mean that that's the way it's goin' to be. He may have some dad-gum good ideas. I didn't have any problem with him voicin' his opinion; it didn't offend me. Some of those things sounded pretty good, and some of 'em I looked at and said, "Gosh, well that just isn't goin' to work." That's my opinion, and what the membership thinks is something else again.

LEN: So some of these proposals, as you see them, might actually help reinvigorate the organization?

CASEY: I think they probably could. Maybe some of them need to be redefined a little bit better, or built up a bit. But I hope that we don't ever get into the position where we can't change, because I think everything has to change with the times, and especially if it's for the betterment of the organization.

LEN: Is there any likelihood that some of these pro-

posals might be offered to the membership for their approval?

CASEY: I don't think they would be this year. Maybe in the future they might be. The main thing that'll probably be offered up to the membership this year is to try and get the dues increase, and not to muddy the water with anything else.

LEN: You're at about the halfway mark in your term of office. Have you had occasion to reassess your own personal agenda for what you'd like to accomplish as IACP president?

CASEY: I want to continue to push the idea that we truly become an international association. I think that's very important. If we're going to claim that, then we need to continue to work in that direction. I would also like to see us, somehow, some way, build the memorial in Washington for our brothers and sisters who have paid the supreme price. It's needed, and we owe it to them and to their families. I would love to see that done.

There's also some people in the organization that like to see it as large departments against small departments. We're all police officers. It doesn't make any difference whether we come from New York City or a one-man police department. We still have the same responsibility, and that's to try to make the communities where we do our policing a better and safer place for people to live in. That's the goal. If we lose sight of that, then we're going to fail. We've got to quit lookin' at what the organization means to individuals. We've got to look at what this organization can do for law enforcement totally, and what it can do for the people that we serve. It's not the East against the West, or the South against the North. Nobody's against anybody; we're all in this thing together, and we should all have a common goal as brothers and sisters in law enforcement of workin' together for the betterment of each other and for the people we serve. It's got to be.

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Federal agents look for salary, overtime boost

Continued from Page 1

must be paid to its personnel. "Our starting salary, \$25,000, is a good wage in Springfield, Ill., or in Iowa, but you can't live here in New York City on it," he said.

The FBI has the highest starting salary of any Federal law enforcement agency. It starts its agents at a GS-10 Civil Service level, several steps above the GS-5 through GS-7 levels used by a number of other agencies.

Those lower grades carry salaries ranging from \$13,000 to \$16,000. Although agents move fairly rapidly up the grade levels to higher salaries, said Tom Doyle, president of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, they never really catch up to the salaries commanded by FBI agents.

Low salaries also hurt the U.S. Marshals Service in its efforts to recruit and retain deputy marshals, according to Stephen Boyle, chief of Congressional and public affairs for the agency. He told LEN that trained agents are lost to state and local police agencies as well as to other Federal agencies.

"There is a vast difference in the salaries of Federal law enforcement and state and local law enforcement," he said. "Our starting salary is \$15,118 [GS-5] and within a year they can move to the GS-7 level, but that is still

far below the recruit salary for many police departments around the country."

Advisory Commission Eyed

FLEOA's Doyle said the inequity in salaries is one of the topics which will be discussed by the National Advisory Commission on Law Enforcement if the bill proposed by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (R.-Ariz.) makes it into law. The legislation is currently in committee.

The legislation also has provisions for raising the deaths benefits paid to the families of officers killed in the line of duty, and allowing agency heads to use Government funds to compensate new agents for the cost of moving to their first post.

It is the advisory commission, however, that Federal law enforcement agents believe will be most beneficial in terms of examining and correcting inequities in the system.

The proposed commission would be made up of four senators, four U.S. representatives, the Attorney General and three Justice Department officials, the Secretary of Treasury and two Treasury Department officials, three inspectors general appointed by the President, the Comptroller General, the director of the Office of Personnel Management and three represen-

tatives from Federal employee organizations.

Its purpose would be to study "the methods and rates of compensation, including salary, overtime pay, and other benefits, of law enforcement officers in all Federal agencies, as well as the methods and rates of compensation of state and local law enforcement officers in a representative number of areas where Federal law enforcement officers are assigned."

The commission would have sweeping powers to commandeer information, services, equipment, personnel and facilities from Federal, state, local and private agencies in pursuit of its purpose. Within six months of its inception, the commission would deliver its findings and specific remedial proposals to the President and leaders of both Houses of Congress.

"What you are seeing in Federal law enforcement," said Doyle, "is that there is no homogenous theme. Even though the demands of the jobs are very similar, because these agencies have gone to Congress separately throughout the years and have been viewed differently by various groups throughout the years, there really is no cohesive thread."

What Rate for Overtime?

Federal agents are also hoping for corrective action with regard to overtime pay. The Marshals Service is one of the few agencies that pays overtime at grade level for the number of hours worked, according to Boyle. The rest of the agencies divide overtime into two categories: Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO) or Scheduled Overtime (SOT). The AUO category includes the irregular, unscheduled hours that agents routinely work, such as surveillance that extends beyond the regular work day or special circumstances that dictate an agent's remaining on duty.

Currently, the maximum overtime pay a Federal agent can make for working AUO is between 10 percent and 25 percent of the GS-10 level of pay. Agents above that level end up being compensated for overtime at less than their normal salaries.

"That breaks down to \$12.09 an hour at maximum," said Doyle of the FLEOA.

SOT is paid at the rate of one and a half times the hourly rate of a GS-10 salary, which amounts to approximately \$18.13 an hour. "If you are a GS-12," Doyle said, "your hourly rate is \$15.92 an hour. Therefore, when you work AUO, you are working for about \$2 less an hour than you would be for working straight time. When you are making Scheduled Overtime, you are working for \$2.21 an hour more than you make at straight time. It's not really time-and-a-half. It's time-and-a-half for a person who is two grades lower than you are."

Below GS-10, he said, overtime is earned at the correct grade level. "The only person who would be making straight time AUO and time-and-a-half at their grade would be GS-10 people. Anyone below that is making straight time and time-and-a-half at their grade, above that they are making straight time and time-and-a-half below their grade," said Doyle.

Shaking Heads in Confusion

The highest overtime that can be made by any Federal agent, Doyle explained, is \$12.09 for AUO and \$18.13 for SOT. "People who have tried to deal with this have just shaken their heads and walked away — like the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury."

Doyle, a Secret Service agent and former New York City police officer, contends that the problem with overtime pay is aggravated further by agency heads who order employees to work under circumstances that do not conform strictly to AUO guidelines. "That should be Scheduled Overtime, but the agencies refuse to pay," he told Law Enforcement News. In such cases, he said, the only recourse for an agent is to go to court. With promotions and transfers done by a process of evaluation, Doyle said, many agents choose not to challenge overtime decisions.

Another bill currently under consideration by a House committee would allow agents to be paid straight time for AUO overtime at the appropriate grade. If the bill is passed, it would mark the first time since 1958 that AUO has been modified.

Pennsylvania lawmen target bill to limit their authority in issuing pistol permits

Continued from Page 3

involving the counties, we are tightening the requirements," he said, "and we are also weakening the requirements in a couple of counties where there have been some abuses and people have been denied permits although they are perfectly entitled to them under the constitution."

Police, however, contend that although there are many different criteria under which someone could be denied a handgun, the sheriffs or police chiefs charged with issuing permits are responsible people.

Said Phoenixville Police Chief Lou Fornell, president of the

Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association: "The way the law's written now, there is much discretion on the part of the issuing agency. The law allows [me] to not to even have to give a reason."

Fornell charged that Godshall's bill will not bar anyone from being able to carry a concealed weapon. "That's just unrealistic," he said.

"Right now, if you want a permit to carry a concealed weapon, you must show the issuing authority that you have good cause to carry it," added Harry Gaab, executive director of the state chiefs' association.

"It must be because of fear of personal injury to you or serious

injury to your property," he told LEN. "This law here would remove that based on the premise that under the U.S. Constitution we are all entitled to bear arms. We have no problem with that. If you want to bear arms and you have a justifiable reason, that's wonderful. But when there are over 20,000 people a year murdered with firearms, the law has to step in and say not everybody should carry a gun."

Gaab said that the association would have no problem with the bill if the "good reason" clause was reinserted. An amendment to that effect was voted down in committee.

Super troopers:

NY State Police ups its standards

Continued from Page 7

to the project report. It was noted that a one-year probationary period gave supervisors enough time to make comprehensive evaluations when the academy ran only 10 to 12 weeks. With academy training now consuming 24 to 26 weeks, however, the amount of time reserved in the probationary period for field training is limited.

"They ride with a senior trooper for 30 or 60 working days and it comes down to a decision," Constantine said. "Can this person continue? Has he learned

enough? Does he have the potential to become a trooper? We feel we're working within too rigid a time frame. Four or five months does not give us or the young person adequate time. If things don't go well for him the first two or three months, we have to make a decision to terminate him."

With the extra six months of probationary employment, however, a better look can be taken at the individual's performance and corrective measures can be applied. It is expected that the extra time will also help weed out those who perform well for only the first

two or three months.

"We think it's an extra period of time to train them and an extra period of observation time for us to make a decision," Constantine told LEN.

In order to help prepare troopers for management and supervisory positions, the career development plans outlined in the Rensselaerville Project include the establishment of a job analysis for the rank of sergeant and a tier review process for recommendations to the superintendent for promotions above the rank of lieutenant.

NYC college plan draws fire from union

Continued from Page 1

said, the requirement will increase to three years of college.

Formerly, officers only needed a high school diploma or equivalency certificate to join the department, and no further education as they moved up in rank. According to Ward, 12 percent of the force currently has at least a bachelor's degree.

Police department statistics show that 3,521 of the 18,462 officers eligible to take the next sergeants' exam have earned an associate's degree or have two or more years of college.

Those who have some college but less than an associate's degree number 6,158. There are 677 detectives with associate degrees, according to a police spokesman, and 917 detectives with some credits but less than a two-year degree.

Ward strongly disputed the notion that a college requirement will result in discrimination against minorities. An internal departmental survey, he said, showed that blacks have more college education than any other

subgroup in the agency. Hispanics are second, and whites run last.

The educational achievements of the department's minority officers are due in part, he said, to the City University of New York's open enrollment policy, which has allowed more minorities and women access to higher education.

"We have been struggling for many years to raise the educational level of the police department," said Ward, who holds a law degree.

Blow Off Steam

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Police Officers. The Los Angeles Police Department is recruiting for entry-level positions.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, a U.S. citizen, and possess a high school diploma or G.E.D.; must be at least 5' tall but not taller than 6'8"; must be in good health and meet a vision requirement, and must pass a qualifying written and oral examination and a background investigation.

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To apply, contact the Recruitment Unit, Employee Opportunity and Development Division, 150 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. Telephone: (213) 485-LAPD.

Police Officers. Melbourne, Fla., is seeking applicants for its 118-member police department. Candidates must be certified law enforcement officers in Florida or

eligible for comparative compliance. Weight must be proportionate to height. Selection process includes testing and extensive background investigation.

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Boaz:

It's high time we quit the unwinnable war

Continued from Page 8
are so widely flouted undermines respect for all laws.

The most dangerous drugs in the United States are alcohol, which is responsible for about 100,000 deaths a year, and tobacco, which is responsible for about 350,000. Heroin, cocaine and marijuana account for a total of 3,600 deaths a year — even though one in five people aged 20 to 40 use drugs regularly.

Our efforts to crack down on illegal drug use have created new problems. A Justice Department survey reports that 70 percent of those arrested for serious crimes are drug users, which may mean that "drugs cause crime." A more sophisticated analysis suggests that the high cost of drugs, a result of their prohibition, forces drug users to turn to crime to support an unnecessarily expensive habit.

Drug prohibition, by giving young people the thrill of breaking the law and giving pushers a strong incentive to find new customers, may actually increase the number of drug users. Moreover, our policy of pressuring friendly governments to wipe out drug cultivation has undermined many of those regimes and provoked resentment against us among their citizens and government officials.

We can either escalate the war on drugs, which would have dire implications for civil liberties and the right to privacy, or find a way to gracefully withdraw. Withdrawal should not be viewed as an endorsement of drug use; it would simply be an acknowledgment that the cost of this war — billions of dollars, runaway crime rates and restrictions on our personal freedom — is too high.

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"What's a few beers?"*



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16. **Security Awareness.** Presented by York College. To be held in York, Pa. Fee: \$50.
- 16-17. **Counterterrorism Driving.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$615.
- 16-18. **Use of Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$350.
- 16-18. **High-Risk Warrant Service.** Presented by Executec International Corp. To be held in Sterling, Va.
- 16-18. **Professional Polygraph Seminar.** Presented by the National Training Center of Polygraph Science. To be held in Atlantic City, N.J. Fee: \$125.
- 16-18. **Arson Investigation.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Boston.
- 16-19. **Annual Conference of the Police Executive Research Forum.** To be held in Washington, D.C.
- 16-20. **Crime Scene Techniques Involving Surface Skeletons & Buried Bodies.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 16-20. **Field Training Officer Program.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.
- 16-20. **Practical Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$395.
- 16-20. **Police Physical Fitness Trainers' Certification Course.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dallas.
- 16-20. **Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.
- 16-20. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$445.
- 16-20. **Video Production for Police.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Richmond, Ky. Fee: \$450.
- 16-27. **Criminal Intelligence Analysis.**

Presented by Anacapa Sciences. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$695.

16-27. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.

17. **Apprehension Procedures.** Presented by York College. Fee: \$40.

17-18. **Drug Testing in the Criminal Justice Workplace.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$195.

17-19. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Detroit. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).

17-19. **Managing Narcotics Enforcement: Dealing with Command Issues.** Presented by the Broward County Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$220 (Fla. residents); \$270 (out-of-state residents).

18. **Legal Considerations in Private Security.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.

18-19. **Perspectives on Police Civil Liability in 1988.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

18-20. **POLEX Legal Forum.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$255.

19-20. **Fire & Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$265.

19-20. **Interviewing Victims & Witnesses.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

19-21. **Mega-Violence: Major Violent Incident Response & Control.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Nashville, Tenn. Fee: \$250.

22-24. **Private Corrections Conference.** Presented by Eastern Kentucky University, Training Resource Center. To be held in Lexington, Ky.

22-25. **Mid-Year Meeting of the IACP Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police (SACOP).** To be held in Seattle.

23-24. **The AIDS Crisis: Improving the Public Safety Officer's Response.** Presented by the National Sheriffs' Association.

Association. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$200.

23-24. **Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago.

23-25. **Perspectives on Modern Police Supervisory Practices.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

23-25. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Minneapolis. Fee: \$495.

23-25. **Media Responses for the Police Chief.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

23-25. **Auditing Techniques to Detect Fraud.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$425.

23-25. **Supervision/Management of Drug Investigations.** Presented by the Institute for Law & Justice. To be held in Clearwater Beach, Fla.

23-25. **Civil Liability of Police Administrators.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

23-25. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$495.

23-27. **DWI Instructor's Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

23-27. **Narcotics Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

23-27. **Tactical Drug Enforcement Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$475.

23-27. **Investigative Considerations of Psychopathic & Serial Murders.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

23-27. **Advanced Computer-Aided Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.

23-27. **Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$375.

23-27. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in Ventura, Calif. Fee: \$277.

23-27. **Field Training Officer's Seminar.**

Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

23-June 3. **Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

23-June 3. **Advanced Administrative Officers Course.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$500.

24-25. **The Kinesic Interview Technique I.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$195.

24-25. **Defense Against Electronic Enveloping.** Presented by Ross Engineering Inc. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$500 (cash or credit card); \$525 (government purchase order).

24-26. **Court Security.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

24-26. **Basic Radar Operation.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150.

24-27. **From Policy to Practice: Instituting Change in the Criminal Justice System.** Presented by the National Criminal Justice Association. To be held in Boise, Ida. Fee: \$250 (NCJA members); \$285 (non-members).

24-27. **Police Training Officer's Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$350.

25-26. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago.

25-27. **Internal Controls.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

26-27. **Psychological Screening of Entry-Level Police Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$250.

26-27. **The Kinesic Interview Technique II.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$195.

30-31. **Anti-Terrorist Stun Munitions.** Presented by Executec International Corp. To be held in Sterling, Va.

30-June 1. **Administration, Management & Supervision of the Field Training Officer Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

Associates. To be held in Clearwater, Fla. Fee: \$495.

6-8. **Community Initiatives in Crime Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$265.

6-10. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.

6-10. **Narcotics Street Sales Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute for Law & Justice. To be held in Miami.

6-10. **Hostage Negotiations for Law Enforcement.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in St. Louis.

6-10. **Microcomputer Workshop for Traffic Supervisors.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$495.

6-10. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Seattle, Fee: \$445.

6-10. **Police Planning Officer's Workshop.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

6-10. **Vehicle Dynamics.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.

6-10. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor's Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Richmond, Ky. Fee: \$360.

6-10. **Arson Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

6-10. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in Walnut Creek, Calif. Fee: \$277.

6-10. **Criminal Profiling & Crime Scene Assessment.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$375.

6-July 1. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.

7-9. **Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150.

7-10. **Police/Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

8-10. **Managing for Excellence.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Madison, Wis.

8-10. **Law Enforcement Shotgun Course.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$295.

For further information:

Anacapa Sciences Inc., 901 Olive Street, P.O. Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102-0519. (805) 966-6157.

Broward County Organized Crime Centre, Attn: Cmdr. William H. Dunman, Broward Sheriff's Office, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 564-0833.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

Eastern Kentucky University, Training Resource Center, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475. (606) 622-1497.

Executec International Corp., 105 Executive Drive, Suite 110, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Institute for Law & Justice, 1018 Duke

St., Alexandria, VA 22314. 1-800-533-DRUG.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. (800) 235-4723. (800) 633-6681 (in Georgia).

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922. (800) 638-4085.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Criminal Justice Association, 444 N. Capitol St., N.W., Suite 608, Washington, DC 20001.

National Sheriffs' Association, 1450 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3490. (703) 836-7827.

National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 200 W. 57th St., Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019. (212) 755-5241.

Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., 1015 12th Street, Suite 6, Modesto, CA 95354-0811. (209) 527-2287.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn: Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-3551.

Police Executive Research Forum, 2300

M Street, N.W., Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 466-7820.

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Ross Engineering Inc., 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710. (301) 831-8400.

Southern Michigan Law Enforcement Training Center, Attn: Stephen Seckler, Training Coordinator, 2111 Emmons Road, Jackson, MI 49201. (517) 787-0800, ext. 326.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4440.

York College of Pennsylvania, Country Club Rd., York, PA 17403-3426. (717) 846-7788.

JUNE

1. **Survival Spanish for Peace Officers.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$65.

1-2. **Chemical Munitions & Riot Agents.** Presented by Executec International Corp. To be held in Sterling, Va.

1-2. **Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Chicago.

1-3. **Automated Manpower Allocation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

1-3. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Lake Placid, Fla. Fee: \$225.

1-3. **Video for Criminal Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$295.

3. **Criminal/Traffic Code Update.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$75.

6-7. **Deadly Force/Judgmental Shooting.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$195.

6-8. **Terrorism: Preparing for the Threat.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.

6-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid &

13-14. **Introduction to Microcomputers for Police.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.

13-14. **Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va.

13-14. **Conference on Terrorist Tactics & Negotiation for Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$125.

13-15. **Management of the Telecommunications Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Louisville, Ky.

13-15. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$495.

13-17. **Advanced Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

13-17. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Anaheim, Calif. Fee: \$445.

13-17. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

13-17. **Police/Medical Investigation of Death.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami, Fla.

13-24. **Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$525.

Law Enforcement News

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Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
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Hit those books, trooper. You're in the State Police now!

State Police agencies are generally a tradition-oriented lot, and the New York State Police are no exception. But the NYSP knows that even tradition must inevitably yield to the needs of the future, and

it was with that in mind that the top brass of the agency drafted a master plan for reshaping the agency and getting it ready for the future. The key ingredient? Minimum college requirements for entry-level troopers. On 1.

Also in this issue:

The Federal law enforcement sector is losing some of its glitter, as pay fails to keep pace with the times. Agents hope a new bill will help. 1

Drug-oriented gangs seem to be overrunning Los Angeles, but police see the use of RICO and narcotics laws as a way of saving the day. 1

Can the war on drugs be won?
A public policy expert says no, and says the time has come to call off the war. 8

LEN interview: Police Chief Joe D. Casey of Nashville, incumbent president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. 9

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